

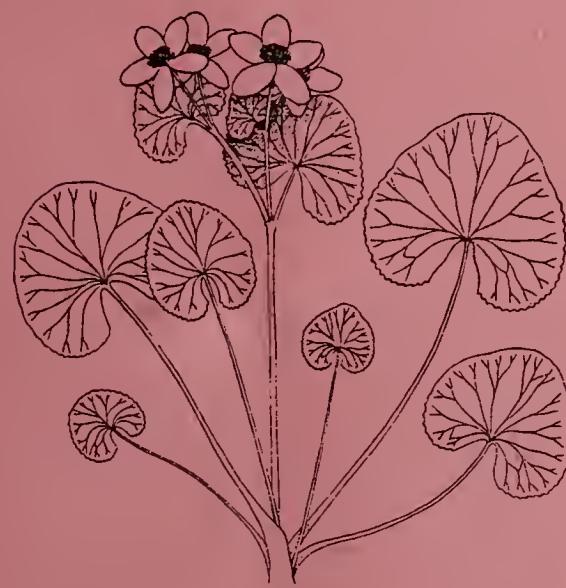
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# GUIDE TO INLAND VEGETATED WETLANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS



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Inland Wetland Boundary Delineation  
and  
Plant Identification  
under the  
Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

**March 1988**

**Department of Environmental Quality Engineering**

Division of Wetlands and Waterways

882/581



# **GUIDE TO INLAND VEGETATED WETLANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS**



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## INTRODUCTION

As scientific knowledge about functions and values of wetlands has increased, so has recognition of the need to protect them. Massachusetts led the nation by enacting the first wetlands protection laws in the mid 1960s for coastal and inland areas. In 1972 the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Wetlands Protection Act, MGL C.131, s.40 (the Act), a comprehensive program for inland and coastal areas, and established local conservation commissions as the primary permitting authority for activities impacting wetlands. The state Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE) acts on appeals of local decisions. In 1983 DEQE promulgated state-of-the-art wetlands regulations (310 CMR 10.00) to guide wetland permit decisions. Additional regulations protecting wildlife habitat in wetlands became effective November 1, 1987.

The Act acknowledges that wetlands are significant to public or private water supply, ground water supply, flood control, storm damage prevention, prevention of pollution, protection of land containing shellfish, protection of fisheries, and protection of wildlife habitat. Poorly planned development in wetlands can result in costly flooding and contamination of water supplies as well as reduction in the diversity and stability of plant and animal life.

To properly administer the Act, commissions must be able to identify wetlands and apply the appropriate performance standards to activities proposed in these areas. Identification of the boundary between wetland and upland is critical to this process.

The purpose of this guide is to aid commissioners in determining vegetated inland wetland boundaries. Included in the guide is a step-by-step description of the boundary delineation process for bordering vegetated wetlands (BVWs) and an extensive list of inland wetland indicator plant species compiled from the following field guides:\*

Freshwater Wetlands: A Guide to Common Indicator Plants of the Northeast  
Inland Wetland Plants of Connecticut

Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL C.131, s.40)

Massachusetts Field Guide to Inland Wetland Plants

US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws

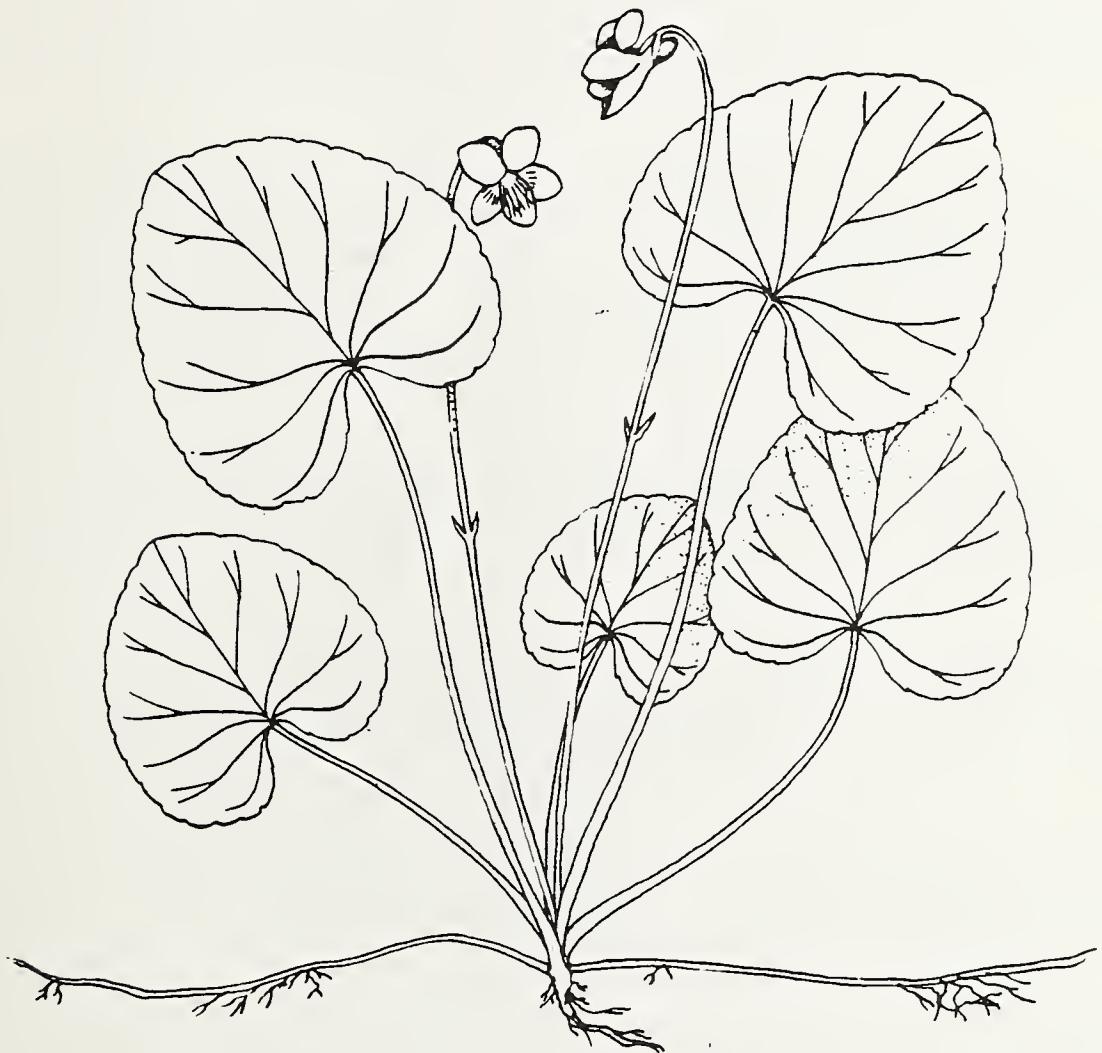
Wetland Plants of the State of Massachusetts

Wetlands

\* For purposes of identifying wetland plants in coastal wetland resource areas commissioners may refer to A Field Guide to Coastal Wetland Plants of the Northeastern United States, Ralph W. Tiner, Jr., University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, MA 1987



# **INLAND WETLAND BOUNDARY DELINEATION**





## BORDERING VEGETATED WETLANDS DEFINED

The freshwater inland wetland areas that the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act protects include banks, land subject to flooding, land under water bodies and waterways, and vegetated wetlands that border water bodies (bordering vegetated wetlands or BVW). The Act lists four BVW types (bogs, swamps, wet meadows and marshes) and specifies typical indicator plant species for each. The following definitions excerpted from the Act and the regulations should be used to apply the law to field observation.

### Freshwater wetlands: (C.131, s.40)

"The term 'freshwater wetlands', as used in this section; shall mean wet meadows, marshes, swamps, bogs, areas where groundwater, flowing or standing surface water or ice provides a significant part of the supporting substrate for a plant community for at least five months of the year; emergent and submergent plant communities in inland waters; that portion of any bank which touches any inland waters."

### Bordering Vegetated Wetlands: [310 CMR 10.55(2)(a)]

"Bordering Vegetated Wetlands are freshwater wetlands which border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes. The types of freshwater wetlands are wet meadows, marshes, swamps and bogs. They are areas where topography is low and flat, and where the soils are annually saturated. The ground and surface water regime and the vegetational community which occur in each type of freshwater wetland are specified in the Act."

- **Bogs: (C.131, s.40)**

"... areas where standing or slowly running water is near or at the surface during a normal growing season and where a vegetational community has a significant portion of the ground or water surface covered with sphagnum moss (Sphagnum)..."

- **Swamps: (C.131, s.40)**

"... areas where ground water is at or near the surface of the ground for a significant part of the growing season or where runoff water from surface drainage frequently collects above the soil surface..."

- **Wet Meadows: (C.131, s.40)**

"... where ground water is at the surface for a significant part of the growing season and near the surface throughout the year and where a significant part of the vegetated community is composed of various grasses, sedges and rushes;..."

- **Marshes: (C.131, s.40)**

"... areas where a vegetational community exists in standing or running water during the growing season..."



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## THE WETLAND BOUNDARY DEFINED

The boundary of a bordering vegetated wetland is the line within which 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland plant species, including but not limited to those listed in the Act.\* Before the 50% line establishing jurisdiction can be determined, it is necessary to establish what distinguishes wetland plants from upland plants. The scientific community recognizes plant species that are considered common wetland plants or wetland "indicator" plant species; that is, those species which are adapted to or tolerant of saturated soil conditions. The US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) further subdivides wetland indicator plant species or "hydrophytes" into the following categories:

<u>Obligate</u>	Always found in wetlands	99%
<u>Facultative Wetlands</u>	Usually found in wetlands	67-99%
<u>Facultative</u>	Sometimes found in wetlands	34-66%
<u>Facultative Uplands</u>	Seldom found in wetlands	1-33%

Drawdown Typically associated with the drier stages of wetlands

"Hydrophyte" is defined by USFWS as any plant growing in water or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

The scientific literature should be consulted to confirm that a given plant species is common to or indicative of wetland systems. The USFWS listing of hydrophytes is only one of many creditable references which may be used to identify wetland plants.

In any circumstance, a bona fide wetland plant or indicator must only be considered in the context of a vegetational community. Therefore, an analysis of the vegetational community in question must be conducted to determine the extent of jurisdiction under 310 CMR 10.55 (Wetlands Protection Act Regulations). There are several acceptable methods or techniques recognized by the scientific community for sampling and analyzing a vegetational community. For this reason, it is not the intent, nor should it be, of the wetlands regulations to identify or recommend specific methods for analyzing a vegetational community to determine the boundary for BVWs under 310 CMR 10.55 (2)(c). While some methods may be applicable to one vegetational community, they may not be appropriate for another.

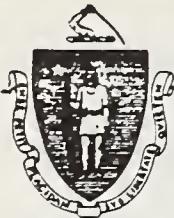
Simple methods commonly used in identifying wetland boundaries include stem count and relative abundance of wetland to upland species. More sophisticated methods are also available. For example, the Point-Quarter method is useful where vegetational communities are dominated by shrubs and

\* See DEQE Wetland Program Policy 85-1 on page for DEQE interpretation of vegetation "identified in the Act."

trees. The Line-Intercept method is useful for sampling shrub stands and understory. Other techniques utilize Quadrats (random sample plots) and some utilize Canopy-Strata Cover. The latter methods or techniques can be applied to a variety of vegetational communities. A description of these techniques may be found in Ecology & Field Biology by Robert Leo Smith (Second Edition, Harper & Row Publishers, 1974, p. 692-702).

Most importantly, sound judgement must be used to determine whether or not the method selected for sampling a vegetational community and establishing its boundary is appropriate for a particular wetland community.

An experienced conservation commissioner or qualified botanist can make reasonably accurate boundary decisions to determine the 50% line for a BVW without performing sophisticated quantitative procedures. Such determinations are often surprisingly consistent with BVW lines determined using complex measurements and calculations, probably because other factors (i.e., soils) have been taken into consideration. However, where such non-quantitative methods are used, a detailed written explanation should be prepared for the record.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs  
Department of Environmental Quality Engineering  
One Winter Street, Boston 02108

S. RUSSELL SYLVA  
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

TO: Regional Environmental Engineers  
Wetland Program Staff  
Legal Office

FROM: Roderick Gaskell, Director *R. Gaskell*

DATE: January 24, 1985

SUBJECT: WETLAND PROGRAM POLICY 85-1  
INTERPRETATION OF 310 CMR 10.55(2)(c)  
VEGETATION "IDENTIFIED IN THE ACT"

The definition of Bordering Vegetated Wetlands is found at 310 CMR 10.55(2). In part, that definition provides that "[t]he boundary of Bordering Vegetated Wetlands is the line within which 50 percent or more of the vegetational community consists of the wetland plant species identified in the Act". The reference is to the plant species identified in numerous paragraphs of M.G.L. c. 131 §40 in which various types of bordering vegetated wetlands (e.g. bogs, swamps, wet meadows, marshes) are defined by vegetational communities. In each of the statutory definitions, a list of plant species and genera is preceded by a phrase that is essentially equivalent to the following: "a significant part of the vegetational community is made up of, but not limited to nor necessarily including all, of the following plants or groups of plants."

Difficulty in interpreting this language has been compounded by the fact that the lists of plants and groups of plants are not exhaustive. The lists omit some species that are generally recognized as excellent wetlands indicators, that is, plants that grow exclusively (or nearly so) in wetlands. The lists also include some species that are poorer indicators than some of the species omitted. Prior to the adoption of §10.55, this issue was not crucial because the regulations did not contain a numerical interpretation of the phrase, "a significant part of the vegetational community". In locations where indicator species that were not listed by name were present, species that were specifically listed were also likely to be present, and jurisdiction over the area was often established.

Because §10.55(2)(c) establishes a numerical limitation, it has become essential to interpret the statutory language defining wetlands areas. The Department therefore interprets the statutory phrase "not limited to" as incorporating plant species or groups similar to those listed by name, insofar as such non-listed species or groups are at least as likely as those specifically named to indicate wetlands. Such plants serve essentially the same wetland functions as those listed by name, and thereby serve the interests of the Act in essentially the same manner. The Department believes that the legislature did not intend to limit the definition of wetlands to the technical knowledge then available, that the legislature intended that plants exhibiting similar characteristics to those identified should be considered, and that the legislature employed the words "not limited to ... the following plants or groups of plants" to indicate this intention. Accordingly, plants generally accepted as indicative of wetlands, and identified as such in generally accepted scientific or technical publications, may be considered to be wetland plant species "identified in the Act" in determining the boundary of bordering vegetated wetlands.

It is important to recognize that the hydrologic and topographical elements of the definition of bordering vegetated wetlands, set forth in the Act and in §10.55(2)(a) and (b), must still be satisfied. These requirements are unaffected by this interpretation.

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## PROCESS FOR DELINEATING BOUNDARIES OF BORDERING VEGETATED WETLANDS

### INTRODUCTION

The methodology presented here applies only to bordering vegetated wetlands and does not pertain to other areas protected under Massachusetts wetlands law such as floodplains, banks and land under water bodies.

Verifying wetland boundaries is one of the most important responsibilities of conservation commissions in administering the Wetlands Protection Act (the Act). The boundary of a wetland must be established in order to issue a Determination of Applicability (DOA). Commissions commonly must perform delineations at other times as well, such as when a Notice of Intent (NOI) is filed without first filing a Request For Determination, or when an Enforcement Order is issued.

After the 1983 regulations took effect, wetland delineations were more frequently contested. Both positive and negative DOAs may be appealed, requiring commissions to routinely defend their boundary delineations. The 1983 regulations also set strict standards for activities in bordering vegetated wetlands. To a developer, the location of the wetland boundary may make the difference between a "build" or "no-build" decision. Thus, the boundary is taken very seriously and is often disputed. From the conservation commission's viewpoint, overly conservative boundary determinations may result in more wetlands filling than the current regulations allow. For example, if a 500-foot-long wetland boundary is underestimated by an average of only 12 feet, 6,000 square feet of bordering vegetated wetland may be inadvertently filled. (Just multiply 500 feet by 12 feet!)

Some communities have hired consultants (others have used local experts, volunteers or students) to map all wetlands within the town and to transfer the wetland boundaries onto local assessor's maps. This practice is highly recommended for a number of reasons. Potential property owners are warned of development constraints before they purchase a particular parcel. Other town departments are made aware of wetland conditions when considering the issuance of building and other permits and can refer the applicant to the conservation commission for review under the Act. Town-wide wetland mapping insures that wetland boundaries are established consistently throughout the community by a qualified scientist, which reduces time-consuming case-by-case delineation and results in a scientifically valid and more legally defensible boundary. Illegal filling activities, especially if they result in the destruction of wetland, can be more easily documented and prosecuted. A town-wide wetlands map also is necessary for the adoption of a local wetlands zoning bylaw.

Wetland boundaries may be shown on an applicant's plan submitted with a

Request For Determination or NOI. However, conservation commissions should always check the boundary provided to them. Some towns refer applicants to trusted wetlands mapping experts to ensure the most accurate mapping possible. Reasonable people, including wetlands experts, often disagree about the exact location of a wetland boundary, especially in areas where there is a wide or discontinuous transition zone between upland and wetland vegetation. While the boundary of a wetland is relatively constant, wetland areas do respond to long-term climatic variations (such as drought) and to drainage alterations either downstream or upstream. Thus, it is important for all conservation commissions to become familiar with and practice wetlands mapping techniques in the field and to remember that, though the advice of others may be helpful, the legal responsibility for determining the wetland boundary rests with the conservation commission.

The following outline provides a step-by-step description of the procedure for delineating the boundaries of bordering vegetated wetlands.

#### USEFUL MAPS AND ESSENTIAL TOOLS

Listed below are sources of information on wetlands and specific tools needed to delineate wetland boundaries in the field.

Wetland maps: Maps listed below can be helpful to determine general wetlands locations. Precise boundaries need to be determined in the field.

- US Fish & Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Maps (scales of 1:24,000 and 1:25,000); available from the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, Cartographic Information Research Services.
- DEQE Wetlands Restriction Maps (scales usually 1:1,000); about 15% of the state has been mapped; contact the Division of Wetlands and Waterways to request maps for your town.
- US Soil Conservation Service Maps (scales vary); available for most communities; note muck and peat soils.
- US Geological Survey Topographic Maps (scale of 1:25,000); shows major wetland areas; older maps useful for locating small streams; historical flood records also available.
- McConnell Land-Use Maps, available from the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management; delineates wetlands using aerial photos (scale 1:25,000) and quantifies wetland acreage for years 1951, 1971, and, for part of the state, as recently as 1981. (Caution: some forested swamps not included in wetland classification.)

- Regional Planning Agencies' 208 Water Quality Survey wetlands maps (scales vary); not all planning agencies have copies.
- US Army Corps of Engineers wetlands maps (scales vary); usually done for a specific program such as Natural Valley Flood Storage Project; historical flood elevation records also available.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (formerly under the US Department of Housing and Urban Development) has delineated 100-year and 500-year floodplain elevations for most of the communities in the Commonwealth (scale 1" = 400'); small streams often omitted; towns should request more detailed mapping if many flood-prone areas are excluded or if no map is yet available. Although the 100-year floodplain boundary rarely coincides with the vegetated wetland boundaries, these wetlands frequently occur within the 100-year floodplain. Floodplain maps are since the since the Wetlands Protection Act jurisdiction extends to 100-year flood elevation.

All available wetlands maps can be obtained, reduced or enlarged to a common scale and superimposed to form a single, composite map that includes all of the areas mapped as wetlands by all sources. (Separate lines should be drawn for wetlands and floodplains.) Note that a wetland boundary is less accurate (in terms of translating it to a specific point on the ground) as the scale of the map increases (e.g. a scale of 1:25,000 is less accurate than 1:1,000). Even the smaller scale maps often omit small (less than one acre) wetlands; and the boundary line from large-scale maps is usually more than 10 feet wide when translated onto the ground or onto a smaller scale map. These maps should be used for basic guidance only; field checking is essential to verify precise boundary locations.

After checking the above reference materials, bring the following tools into the field with you.

- 100-foot measuring tape
- Surveyor's flagging tape
- Plant identification guide(s)
- Field note pad
- Compass
- Soil auger, spade or other soil boring device
- Project plan and other information submitted by applicant

- All applicable wetlands, floodplain or soil maps.
- Stakes to mark boundary when no branches or twigs are available on which to place flagging tape.
- Waterproof boots!

#### WHAT TO LOOK FOR AT THE SITE

After consulting existing wetland maps, the plan of land (plot plan), subdivision plan, or appropriately marked assessor's map), go to the site and:

1. Identify the property boundaries (at least in a general manner). Follow property boundaries on the plot plan; look for stone walls, fences and other field markers.
2. Establish general wetland boundaries. Do not rely on the occurrence of standing water to indicate wetlands. Wetlands are characterized by a fluctuating water table, so the water level is expected to drop below the surface during a portion of the growing season, especially in mid-summer.

Do look for four major indicators that are used to identify wetlands: vegetation, topography, soils and hydrology.

- A. Vegetation: Described in more detail below, wetlands vegetation is used to determine bordering wetland boundaries according to the Wetlands Protection Act and Regulations.
- B. Soils: Soils are helpful to verify wetland boundaries, but under the Act soils should not be used as the determining factor in typical situations. Because vegetation can respond more quickly to changes in hydrology, plants are more likely to indicate newly forming or recolonizing wetlands, or wetlands that are in the process of becoming enlarged because of recent changes in local drainage conditions. Soils, on the other hand, are useful as indicators of long-term hydrologic conditions. They are especially useful for disturbed sites and drier wetlands lacking more typical wetland plants.

Soils rich in organic material (dark, mucky or peaty soils) indicate well-established wetlands. In wetlands with till or sandy soils or perched water table conditions, the organic soil layer may not be well developed. In these cases, wetland conditions can be verified by the presence of dull, often grayish-colored soils within a foot or two of the surface. In many instances, a thick, dark surface horizon due to organic accumulation is present. In mineral wetland soils, mottling,

which often appears as orange or reddish spots in a grayish soil, is caused by a fluctuating water table in conjunction with periods of prolonged soil saturation. The soil turns a dull grayish color under anaerobic (lack of oxygen) conditions. When the water table is low part of the soil is aerated and some of the iron is oxidized, turning a reddish-brown or orange color. Remember, soils can be a useful aid in the field for verifying the presence of wetland, but are not a legal criterion for boundary delineation according to the Act.\*

C. Topography: Wetlands are usually formed in topographic depressions where water collects or where the water table is close to the surface. The boundary of a wetland in a low, flat area surrounded by more hilly terrain often corresponds to the "break" in the slope, or the point at which the landscape begins to flatten. Since such distinctive landscape is obvious at many sites, topography, especially for beginners, is often an easily discernible feature for delineating wetlands. It is not, however, always the most reliable feature upon which to base a delineation, especially where topography is irregular or more gradual in slope. For example, a wooded swamp, bordering a stream, may grow beyond the break in slope and along the base of a hillside. These wetlands, which extend into upland areas along a gradually rising slope, often occur in till and shallow-to-bedrock soils.

D. Hydrology: The presence of water at or near the ground surface during a significant portion of the year gives rise to wetland vegetation. During the middle of the growing season, and often extending into early fall, the water table commonly drops a few feet below the surface of a wetland. It generally occurs within 2 1/2 feet of the surface except in late summer and during drought conditions. As with soils, the water table elevation can be used to verify wetland boundaries but should not be used as the determining factor. During an extended period of drought, the water table can drop several feet (the most dramatic decline occurs furthest upland).

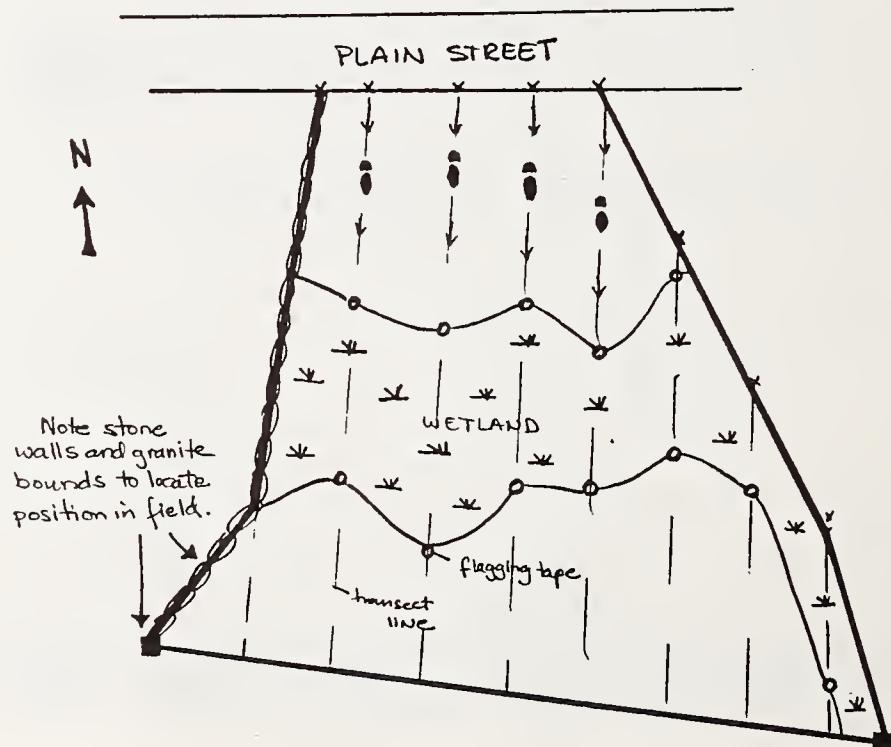
\* For more information on soils see: Tiner, R. W., Jr. and P. L. M. Veneman. 1987. Hydric Soils of New England. University of Massachusetts, Cooperative Extension Service Bulletin C-183, Amherst, MA.

## DELINEATING THE WETLAND BOUNDARY

The bordering vegetated wetland boundary is delineated where 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland plant species, including but not limited to those listed in the Act. The Act lists plant species according to four major bordering vegetated wetland types: swamp, marsh, wet meadow and bog. Many wetland plant species commonly occur in more than one type of wetland. Less concern about the type of wetland and more observation of the change in plant community (from upland to wetland) as well as the relative abundance of indicator species is advised. In Massachusetts, oak, beech and pine forests are common upland communities, while red maple swamps are by far the most common wetland community. Learn how to identify the most common wetland indicators first (red maple, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, sensitive fern, etc.), and the botanical task will be easier.

The following is a simple methodology for delineating wetland boundaries in the field.

1. Form transects at appropriate (not more than 30-foot) intervals across the subject parcel. A transect is an imaginary line that bisects a parcel of land at intervals in a particular study area. Begin at an easily defined property line, and walk across the entire width of the parcel along the first transect, noting the vegetation within 5 feet of your path. (Square meter quadrats also can be used, but this author recommends the transect method.)



2. When approaching what appears to be a wetland (based on spongy or moist soil, major change in vegetation, or break in slope), examine the vegetational community more closely. Positive identification of upland plants is not necessary, as long as they are, through process of elimination, determined not to be wetland indicators. Note the first point at which 50% or more of the plant species are wetland indicators. (Remember that the list of wetland indicator species in the Act is not all-inclusive.)
3. Continue to walk towards the center of the wetland until wetland conditions are obvious; then walk back towards the upland area, along the same transect, and check your boundary on the way out. Adjust as necessary. Tie a strip of surveyor's tape around the branch of a tree or shrub or to a stake to indicate the boundary location.
4. On your field note pad write down wetland species identified both at the wetland boundary and within the wetland as well as their relative abundance. If some plants cannot be identified in the field, take a small cutting back to the office to identify using field guides. If identification is still not possible, there are people that can help. Call the Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions at (617) 381-3457 for more information.
5. Repeat the above procedure along all of the transects, placing flags along the boundary.
6. The applicant's surveyor should then transfer the wetland flags onto the plot plan to show the location of the wetland boundary on the proposed development plan.
7. Prepare an official site-inspection report for your records, noting date and time of visit, methodology used, plants identified, etc. If possible, take photographs of the wetland to document the boundary location.

#### PERFECTING YOUR TECHNIQUE

Much can be learned about wetland plant identification by attending seminars, workshops, visiting botanical gardens like the Arnold Arboretum and browsing through wetland plant books.

It is important to be comfortable identifying plants in winter as well as summer. Familiarize yourself with twig and bud morphology. Winter identification is sometimes easier!

You do not need to have a degree in botany to be confident about wetland plant identification and boundary delineation. Anyone can do it with practice; it doesn't take an expert.

The best way of becoming good at determining wetland boundaries is to

get your feet wet! This skill cannot be learned by sitting indoors. It is best to conduct a site visit with all commissioners present in order to learn from each other. It is also helpful to attend on-site inspections conducted by DEQE staff when cases are appealed.

Arleen O'Donnell,  
Director of Environmental Affairs,  
Mass. Audubon Society  
Member, Board of Directors,  
Mass. Assoc. of Conservation Commissions

# INLAND WETLAND INDICATOR SPECIES





## HOW TO USE THE PLANT LIST IN THIS GUIDE

The Wetlands Protection Act lists common indicator plant species of bordering vegetated wetlands, and allows the use of other acknowledged wetland species to determine wetland boundaries. There are a number of useful wetland plant guides to which conservation commissioners can refer. Although it is important to base boundary decisions on the best available information, it is not practical to carry numerous guides into the field. In order to address this problem, DEQE Wetlands Staff members MaryAnn DiPinto and Bob McCollum compiled information from seven plant guides into a single reference which became the basis for this guide. The plants included in this guide, however, do not necessarily represent all wetland indicator species which may be used for delineation of wetland boundaries under the Act.

Wetlands can be classified in many ways. Some of the field guides from which information was drawn use different names for wetland types than those in the Act. Others use the same or similar terminology. The Act identifies typical plant species found in four types of vegetated wetlands. Information in field guides that list and describe wetland plant species as common indicators for bogs, swamps, marshes and wet meadows is most useful to conservation commissioners. Therefore, wetland types are indicated for plants found in the three guides that use the same terminology as in the Act. Commissioners may use the information from these three guides to verify that a plant is an indicator species of bogs, swamps, marshes and wet meadows. (It should be noted, however, that the Act and regulations require only that an area be identified as vegetated wetland. The exact wetland type need not be specified as long as the plants are wetland plants.) Information from the other guides may be used to demonstrate the frequency at which a plant is found in wetlands or to simply substantiate that a plant is considered by experts to be a wetland indicator species.

Conservation commissioners may need to refer to a reliable field guide for initial identification of a wetland plant. This guide can then be used to support the wetland indicator status of the plant species in question. Later, commissioners may wish to review the field guides which list the plant for additional information about the plant's range, habitat, general characteristics and related species.



## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

CT	Inland Wetland Plants of the Northeast
MASS. AUDUBON	Massachusetts Field Guide to Inland Wetland Plants
NAT. AUDUBON	Wetlands
EPA	US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws
FWS	Wetland Plants of the State of Massachusetts
COX	Common Flowering Plants of the Northeast
MAGEE	Freshwater Wetlands: A Guide to Common Indicator Plants of the Northeast

- b MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in bogs.\*
- s MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in swamps.\*
- m MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in marshes.\*
- w MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in wet meadows.\*
- x Plant guide indicates that plant grows in wetlands. Note that the Massachusetts Audubon guide occasionally lists plants under wetland types other than those above (such as lakes or streams) and therefore only an x is placed in the column.

\* If wetland type (b,s,m,w) is in parentheses, the plant is listed in MGL C.131, s.40 or EPA wetland guide by its family name only. In such instances, family names, which are also in parentheses, appear beneath the scientific name. See also "Genera In This Guide Which Are Listed in MGL C.131, s.40 By Family Only," p. .

## KEY TO SYMBOLS (CONTINUED)

### EPA WETLAND PLANT CLASSIFICATION:

The following definitions are from US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws:

- h Hydrophilic - Plants of the littoral (shoreline) habitat which include border grasses, emergents, floating-leaf plants and submerged plants, all of which require permanent standing or slow-flowing water. All are herbaceous plants (die back to the ground annually).
- p Phreatophytic - Plants with root systems extending into the water table or in the semi-saturated layer just above the water table. In natural conditions, the availability of this "free" water is a requirement for normal growth.
- t Tolerant species - Trees, shrubs and herbs which will tolerate saturated conditions for a limited period of time during the growing season, but saturated soils are not a requirement for growth. These species are just as much "at home" in dry upland conditions.

### USFWS WETLAND PLANT CLASSIFICATION:

The following definitions are from the US Fish and Wildlife Service Wetland Plant List:

			Frequency of Occurrence in Wetlands:*
o	<u>obligate</u>	Always found in wetlands	Greater than 99%
fw	<u>facultative wetland</u>	Usually found in wetlands	67 - 99%
f	<u>facultative</u>	Sometimes found in wetlands	34 - 66%
fu	<u>facultative upland</u>	Seldom found in wetlands	1 - 33%
d	<u>drawdown</u>	Typically associated with the drier stages of wetlands	

\* The frequency of occurrence of plants in wetlands is reflective of their requirement of (obligate) or tolerance of (facultative) saturated soil conditions. In some instances the compiler of the USFWS list was unsure of the indicators (o, fw, f, fu, d) shown. In order to determine which indicators are uncertain, one may look up plants in the USFWS list and find which plant indicators have question marks following them

GENERA IN THIS GUIDE WHICH ARE LISTED  
IN MGL C.131 S.40 BY FAMILY NAME ONLY

ARACEAE, the Arum Family

*Acorus*  
*Arisaema*  
*Calla*.  
*Orontium*  
*Peltandra*  
*Symplocarpus*

CALLITRICHACEAE, the Water Starwort Family

*Callitricha*

CYPERACEAE, the Sedge Family

*Carex*  
*Cladium*  
*Cyperus*  
*Dulichium*  
*Eleocharis*  
*Fimbristylis*  
*Rhynchospora*  
*Scirpus*

DROSERACEAE, the Sundew Family

*Drosera*

EQUISETACEAE, the Horsetail Family

*Equisetum*

GRAMINEAE, the Grass Family

*Alopecurus*  
*Calamagrostis*  
*Cinna*  
*Echinochloa*  
*Glyceria*  
*Leersia*  
*Panicum*  
*Phragmites*  
*Zizania*  
*Zizaniopsis*

HYDROCHARITACEAE

*Elodea*  
*Vallisneria*

JUNCACEAE, the Rush Family

*Juncus*

HALORAGACEAE

*Myriophyllum*  
*Proserpinaca*

LEMNACEAE, the Duckweed Family

*Lemna*  
*Wolffia*

NYMPHAEACEAE, the Water Lily Family

*Brasenia*  
*Cabomba*  
*Nymphaea*  
*Nymphae*

PONTEDERIACEAE, the Pickerelweed Family

*Pontederia*

SALICACEAE, the Willow Family

*Salix*

SPARGANIACEAE, the Bur-reed Family

*Sparganium*

## PLANTS LISTED IN MGL C.131, s.40

Key to Symbols of Wetland Types

b Indicator species for bogs under MGL C.131, s.40.  
 s Indicator species for swamps under MGL C.131, s.40.  
 w Indicator species for wet meadows under MGL C.131, s.40.  
 m Indicator species for marshes under MGL C.131, s.40.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Type(s)</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Type(s)</u>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	s	<i>Picea mariana</i>	b, s
<i>Alnus</i>	s	<i>Pogonia</i>	b
<i>Araceae</i>	m	<i>Polygonum</i>	m, w
<i>Arethusa</i>	b	<i>Pontederiaceae</i>	m
<i>Aster nemoralis</i>	b	<i>Potamogeton</i>	m
<i>Calopogon</i>	b	<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>	b, s
<i>Callitrichaceae</i>	m	<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	b, s
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	s	<i>Rumex</i>	w
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	s, m	<i>Salicaceae</i>	s
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	b, s	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	b
<i>Chamedaphne calyculata</i>	b, m	<i>Sparganiaceae</i>	m
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	s	<i>Sphagnum</i>	b, s
<i>Cyperaceae</i>	b, m, w	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	s
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	m	<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	s
<i>Droseraceae</i>	b	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	s
<i>Dryopteris thelypteris</i>	w	<i>Typha</i>	m
<i>Equisetaceae</i>	m	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	s
<i>Eriocaulon</i>	m	<i>Utricularia</i>	m
<i>Eriophorum</i>	b	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	b, s
<i>Eupatorium</i>	w	<i>Vallisneria</i>	m
<i>Fraxinus</i>	s	<i>Veratrum viride</i>	s
<i>Gramineae</i>	m, w	<i>Verbena</i>	w
<i>Halcragaceae</i>	m		
<i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	m		
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	s		
<i>Iris</i>	w		
<i>Juncaceae</i>	m, w		
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	b		
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	b		
<i>Larix larcina</i>	b, s		
<i>Lemnaceae</i>	m		
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	s		
<i>Ludwigia</i>	w		
<i>Lythrum</i>	w		
<i>Myrica gale</i>	b, m		
<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>	m		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	s		
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	w		

## FIELD GUIDES USED FOR PLANT LISTINGS

Common Flowering Plants of the Northeast, Donald D. Cox  
(SUNY-Albany, NY 1985).

Freshwater Wetlands: A Guide to Common Indicator Plants of the Northeast,  
Dennis W. Magee, Drawings by Abigail Rorer (University of Mass. Press,  
Amherst, MA 1981).  
(Illustrations from this book are used in DEQE Guide.)

Inland Wetland Plants of Connecticut, William A. Niering  
and Richard Goodwin, Connecticut Arboretum, May 1973.

Massachusetts Field Guide to Inland Wetland Plants, Bruce Lund et. al., Mass.  
Audubon Society and Mass. Div. of Water Resources, 1979 (Being reprinted).

US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws (US Govt.  
Printing Office, Washington D.C. 1985).

Wetland Plants of the State of Massachusetts, US Fish and Wildlife Service,  
St. Petersburg, FL, May, 1986.

Wetlands, William A. Niering, National Audubon Society (Knopf, 1985).

### OTHER USEFUL FIELD GUIDES

A Guide to the Genera of the Plants of Eastern North America, Wade T. Batson  
(The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC 1984).

Grasses: An Identification Guide, Lauren Brown, Peterson Nature Library  
(Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston, MA 1979).  
(includes rushes and sedges)

Newcomb's Wildflower Guide, Lawrence Newcomb (Little, Brown and Co. Boston,  
MA 1977).  
(herbs and shrubs)

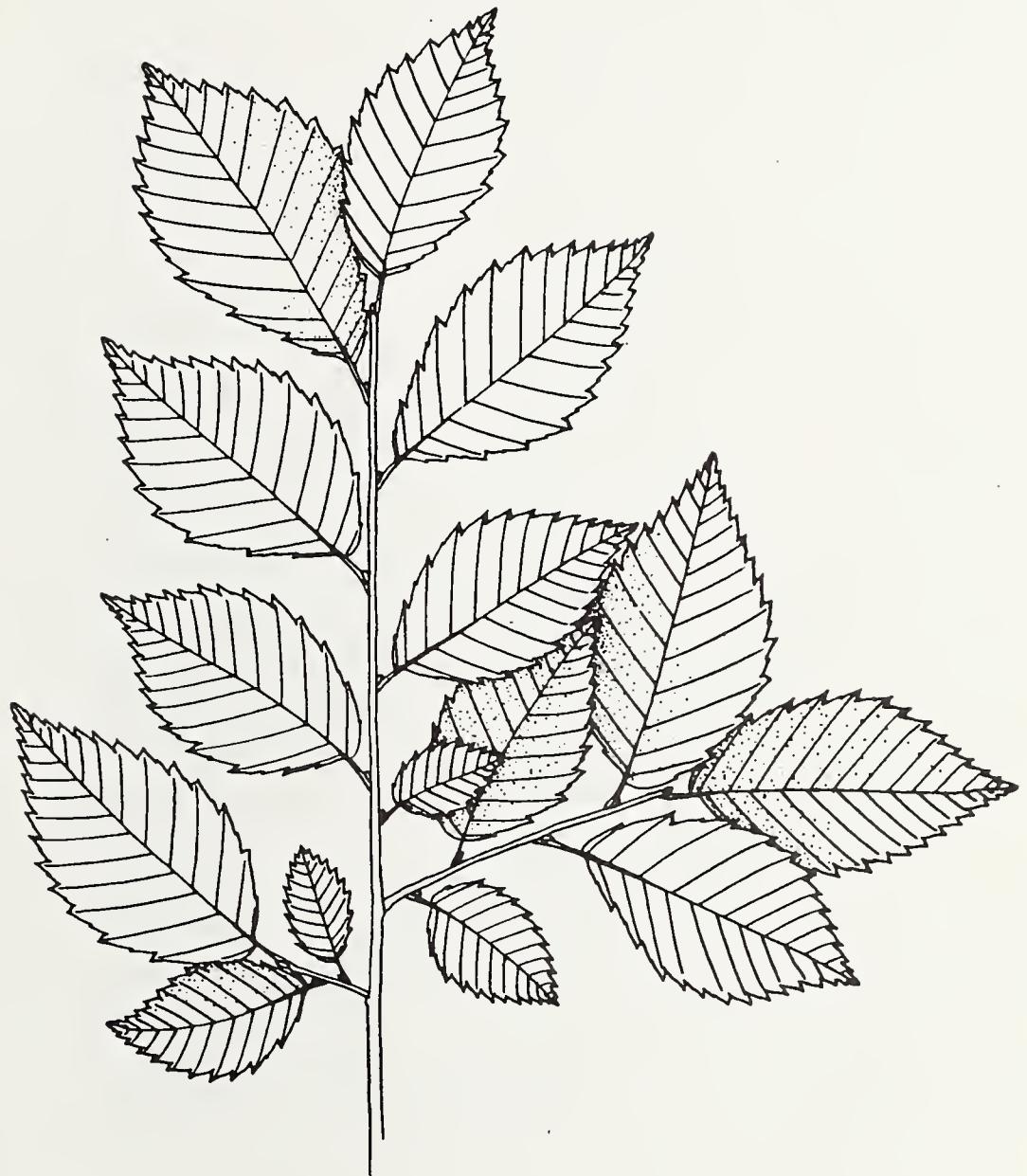
Trees and Shrubs of New England, Marilyn Dwelley (Down East Books, Camden, ME  
1980).

Weeds in Winter, Lauren Brown (W.W. Norton and Co. NY, NY 1976).

Winter Botany: An Identification Guide to Native Trees and Shrubs, William  
Trelease (Dover Publications Inc. NY, NY 1967).

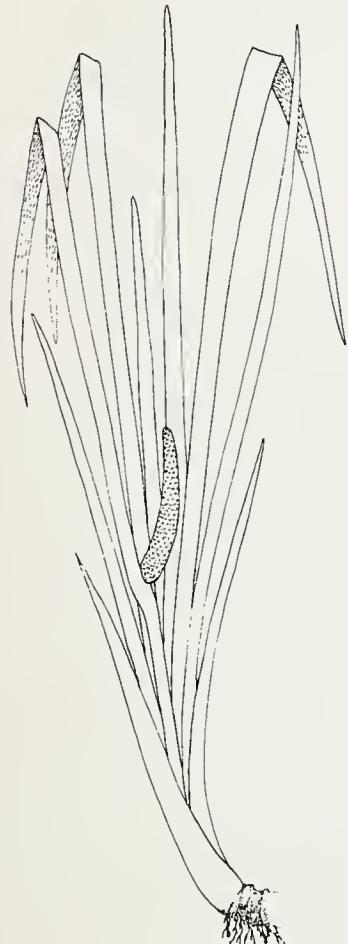


## **PLANT LIST**





SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEI
	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
<u>Abies balsamea</u> Balsam Fir						f		x
<u>Acer rubrum</u> Red-Maple Soft-Maple Swamp-Maple	s	s	s	s	t	f		x
<u>Acer saccharinum</u> Silver Maple				s		fw		x
<u>Acorus calamus</u> (Araceae) Calamus Flagroot Sweetflag	(m)	m		s, m	(p)	o	x	x
Alder see <u>Alnus</u>								
Alder Buckthorn see <u>Rhamnus frangula</u>								
Alexanders see <u>Alexanders atropurpurea</u>								
<u>Alexanders atropurpurea</u> Alexanders Purplestem Angelica						o	x	x
<u>Alisma graminium</u> Grass-like Water-plantain								x
<u>Alisma subcordatum</u> Common Water-plantain Mud-plantain Subcordate Water-plantain White-plantain		m, w	w	m		o		
<u>Alnus rugosa</u> Speckled Alder	s	s	s	p	fw			x
<u>Alnus serrulata</u> Common Alder Hazel Alder	s	s	s	p	o			x
<u>Alopecurus aequalis</u> (Gramineae) Shortawn Foxtail	(m, w)				(h)	o		x
<u>Alopecurus geniculatus</u> (Gramineae) Marsh Foxtail	(m, w)				(h)	o		x



*Acorus calamus* L.  
Sweetflag, Flagroot, or Calamus

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Amelanchier canadensis  
Canadian Serviceberry  
Shadbush

f x

American Bulrush  
see Scirpus americanus

American Elm  
see Ulmus Americana

American Globeflower  
see Trollius laxus

American Hornbeam  
see Salix nigra

Andromeda glaucophylla  
Bog-Rosemary  
Downy Bog Rosemary

b p o x

Angelica atropurpurea  
Purplestem angelica

o x x

Annual Wild Rice  
see Zizania aquatica

(Araceae)  
see p.

Arethusa bulbosa  
Dragon's Mouth  
Swamp-pink

b b b,s,w p o x x

Arisaema dracontium  
(Araceae)  
Green Dragon  
Indian-turnip

(m) s,m (p) fw x x

Aronia melanocarpa  
Black Chokecherry

f

Arrow-Arum  
see Peltandra virginica

Arrowhead  
see Sagittaria

Arrow-leaved Tearthumb  
see Polygonum spp.

Arrow-wood  
see Viburnum dentatum or recognitum



ARACEAE  
Arum Family  
*Ansaema stewardsonii* Britt.  
Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian-turnip, or  
Bog-onion

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MACEE
Arums see (Araceae)								
<u>Asclepias incarnata</u> Swamp Milkweed		m,w		s,m		o	x	x
<u>Asclepias lanceolata</u> Coast Milkweed							x	
<u>Asclepias rubra</u> Red Milkweed							x	
Ash see <u>Fraxinus</u>								
<u>Aster junciformus</u> Juncus Aster						o		x
<u>Aster nemoralis</u> Bog-Aster		b			fw			x
<u>Aster radula</u> Rough Aster					o			x
Atlantic White Cedar see <u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u>								
Autumn Ladies' Tresses see <u>Spiranthes cernua</u>								
Autumn Willow see <u>Salix serissma</u>								
Azalea see <u>Rhododendron</u>								
<u>Azalea viscosum</u> (or <u>Rhododendron viscosum</u> ) Clammy Azalea Swamp Azalea Swamp Honeysuckle		b,s	s	b,s	s	p.	o	x

*Rhododendron viscosum* (L.) Torr.  
Swamp Azalea, Swamp-Honeysuckle,  
or Clammy Azalea



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Balsam Fir  
see Abies balsamea

Balsam-leaved Willow  
see Salix pyrifolia

Barnyard grass  
see Echinochloa crusgalli

Beak-rush  
see Rhynchospora spp.

Beard-flower  
see Pogonia ophioglossoides

Bedstraw  
see Galium

Bedstraw Bellflower  
see Campanula aparinoides

Beggar's Tick  
see Bidens

Betula nigra  
River Birch

s fw

Betula pumila  
Low Birch  
Swamp Birch

o x

Bidens cernua  
Bur Marigold  
Nodding Beggar's-ticks  
Stick-tight

s o x x

Bidens coronata  
Tickseed Sunflower

o x

Bidens discoidea  
Discoid Beggar's-ticks  
Stick-tight

fw x

Bidens frondosa  
Devil's Beggar's-ticks

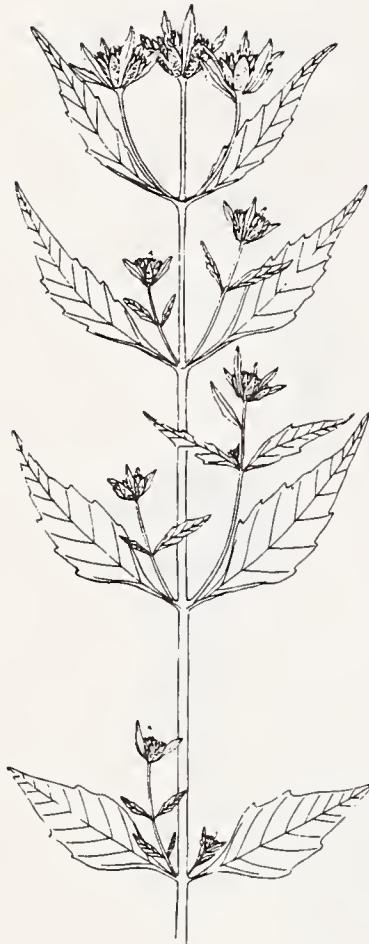
fw x x

Bidens laevis  
Brook Sunflower

o x x

Birch  
see Betula

Bishop's Cap  
see Mitella diphylla



*Bidens connata* Muhl.  
Beggar's-ticks or Stick-tight

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS COX MAGEE
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Bittercress  
see Cardamine

Bittersweet Nightshade  
see Solanum dulcamara

Black Alder  
see Ilex verticillata

Black Ash  
see Fraxinus nigra

Black Chokeberry  
see Pyrus melanocarpa

Black Chokecherry  
see Pyrus floribunda

Black Gum Tupelo  
see Nyssa sylvatica

Black Spruce  
see Picea mariana

Black Willow  
see Salix nigra

Bladderwort  
see Utricularia spp.

Blue Cardinal Flower  
see Lobelia siphilitica

Blue Flag Iris  
see Iris versicolor

Blue Skullcap  
see Scutellaria lateriflora

Bluebell  
see Campanula

Blueberry  
see Vaccinium caesariense  
or corymbosum

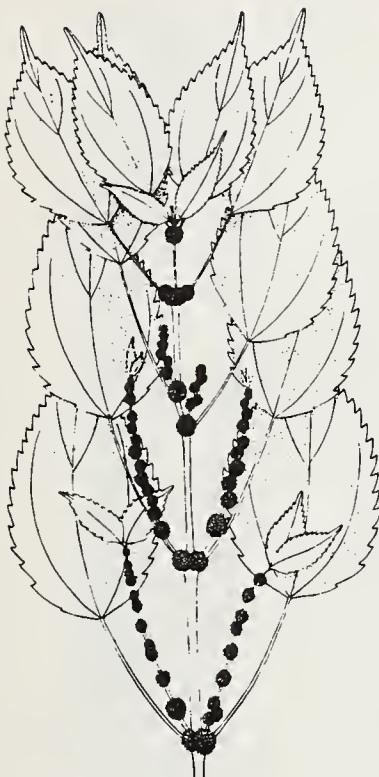
Bluejoint Reedgrass  
see Calamagrostis canadensis

Bluntleaf Bedstraw  
see Galium obtusum

Boehmeria cylindrica  
Smallspike False Nettle

fw

x



*Boehmeria cylindrica* (L.) Sw.  
Bog-Hemp or False Nettle

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Bog-Aster  
see Aster nemoralis

Bog Bean  
see Menyanthes trifoliata

Bog Candle  
see Habenaria dilatata

Bog-cotton  
see Eriophorum

Bog Goldenrod  
see Solidago uliginosa

Bog Laurel  
see Kalmia polifolia

Bog Moss  
see Sphagnum spp.

Bog Myrtle  
see Menyanthes trifoliata

Bog Rein Orchid  
see Habenaria dilata

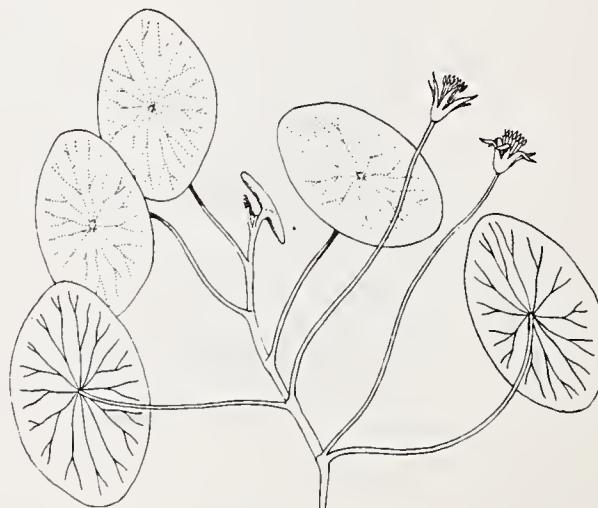
Bog-Rosemary  
see Andromeda glaucophylla

Bog-Spruce  
see Picea mariana

Boneset  
see Eupatorium perfoliatum

Brasenia schreberia (m) (h) o x  
(Nymphaeaceae)  
Water Shield

*Brasenia schreberi* Gmel.  
Water-shield



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Broadleaf Arrowhead  
see Sagittaria latifolia

Broadleaf Meadowsweet Spiraea  
see Spiraea latifolia

Brook Pimpernal  
see Veronica anagallis-aquatica

Brook Sunflower  
see Bidens laevis

Brown Cyperus  
see Cyperus fuscus

Buckbean  
see Menyanthes trifoliata

Buckhorn  
see Rhamnus frangula

Bugleweed  
see Lycopus virginicus

Bulb Bittercress  
see Cardamine bulbosa

Bulrushes  
see Scirpus

Bur Marigold  
see Bidens cernua

Bur-reed  
see Sparganium spp.

Bushy Pondweed  
see Najas flexilis

Butomus umbellatus  
Flowering Rush

o x x

BUTOMACEAE  
Flowering Rush Family  
*Butomus umbellatus* L.  
Flowering Rush

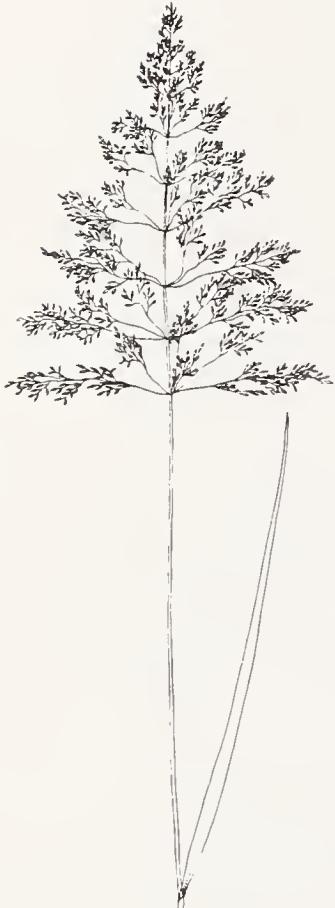
Butterwort  
see Pinguicula vulgaris

Buttonbush  
see Cephaelanthus occidentalis

Button Snakeroot  
see Eryngium aquaticum

Buttonweed  
see Diodia

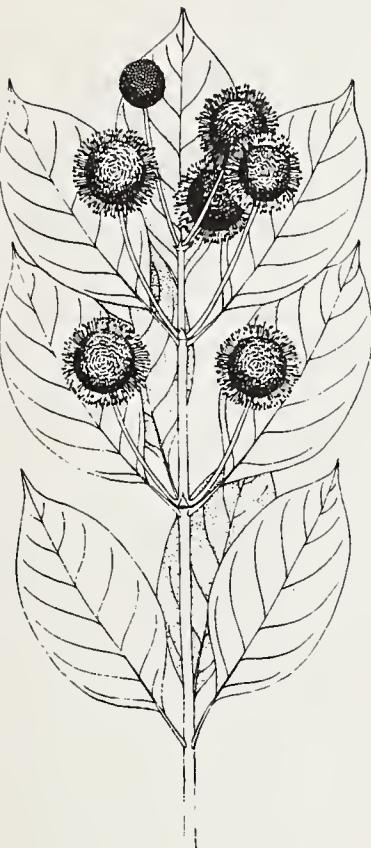
SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>Cabomba caroliniana</u> (Nymphaeaceae) Fanwort	(m)	(h)	o	x	x
<u>Calamagrostis canadensis</u> (Gramineae) Bluejoint Reedgrass Reed-Bentgrass	(m,w) w		fw		x
<u>Calamagrostis cinnoides</u> (Gramineae) Hairyseed Reedgrass	(m,w)	h	o		x
Calamus see <u>Acorus calamus</u>					
<u>Calla palustris</u> (Araceae) Water-Arum Wild Calla	(m) b,s	b	p	o	x x
(Callitrichaceae) see p.					
<u>Callitrichche</u> spp. (Callitrichaceae) Water Chickweeds Water Starworts	(m)	h	o, d		x
<u>Calopogon pulchellus</u> Grass-pink Swamp-pink	b b b b	p		x	x
<u>Caltha palustris</u> Cowslip Marsh Marigold	s s s s	p	o	x	x
<u>Campanula aparinoides</u> Bedstraw Bellflower Marsh Bluebell			o	x	x
<u>Campanula uliginosa</u> Southern Harebell				x	x
Canada Serviceberry see <u>Amelanchier canadensis</u>					
Canadian Rhodendron see <u>Rhodendron canadense</u>					
Canker Root see <u>Coptis groenlandica</u> or <u>trifolia</u>					



*Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.)  
Nutt.  
Blue-joint or Reed-Bentgrass

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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<u>Cardamine bulbosa</u> Bulb Bittercress Spring Cress						o	x	x
<u>Cardamine pratensis</u> Cuckoo Bittercress						o	x	
<u>Cardamine rotundifolia</u> Mt. Watercress						o		x
Cardinal Flower see <u>Lobelia cardinalis</u>								
<u>Carex stricta</u> (Cyperaceae) Tussock Sedge	(m,w)	m,w	m,w		(p)	o		x
Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass see <u>Xyris caroliniana</u>								
<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u> American Hornbeam Ironwood						f		x
Cassandra see <u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u>								
Catchfly Grass see <u>Leersia lenticularis</u>								
Cat-tails see <u>Typha</u> spp.								
Cedar see <u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u>								
<u>Centella erecta</u> Coinwort						fw		x
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u> Common Buttonbush	s,m	s	s,m	s	p	o		x
<u>Ceratophyllum demersum</u> Coontail Hornwort						o	x	x
Chair Maker's Rush see <u>Scirpus americanus</u>								
<u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u> Atlantic White Cedar Southern White Cedar	b,s	b	b,s	b,s	p	o		x



*Cephalanthus occidentalis* L.  
Buttonbush

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u> Cassandra Leatherleaf		b,m	b	b,m	b	p	o	x
<u>Chelone glabra</u> White Turtlehead			m,w			x		
Chocolate Root see <u>Geum rivale</u>								
<u>Cicuta bulbifera</u> Poison Water-Hemlock Spotted Cowbane						o	x	x
<u>Cicuta maculata</u> Common Water-Hemlock Spotted Cowbane				s,m,w		o	x	x
<u>Cinna arundinacea</u> (Gramineae) Stout Woodreed Wood-reedgrass		(m,w)	s					x
Cinnamon Fern see <u>Osmunda cinnamomea</u>								
Cinquefoil see <u>Potentilla</u>								
<u>Cladium mariscoides</u> (Cyperaceae) Twig Rush		(b,m,w)			(p)	o		x
Clammy Azalea see <u>Azalea viscosum</u> or <u>Rhododendron viscosum</u>								
Clasping False Pimpernal see <u>Lindernia anagallidea</u>								
Cleavers see <u>Galium palustre</u>								
<u>Clethra alnifolia</u> Summersweet Clethra Sweet Pepperbush		s	s	s	s	p	x	x
Climbing Hempweed see <u>Mikania scandens</u>								
Club-spur Orchid see <u>Habenaria clavellata</u>								
Coast Milkweed see <u>Asclepias lanceolata</u>								



*Cicuta maculata* L.  
Water-Hemlock, Spotted Cowbane  
or Musquash-root

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON AUDUBON					
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

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Coinwort  
 see Centella erecta

Coltsfoot  
 see Tussilago farfara

Common Alder  
 see Alnus serrulata

Common Buttonbush  
 see Cephaelanthus occidentalis

Common Butterwort  
 see Pinguicula vulgaris

Common Duckweed  
 see Lemna minor

Common Elder  
 see Sambucus canadensis

Common Ladies' Tresses  
 see Spiranthes cernua

Common Mountain-Holly  
 see Nemopanthus mucronata

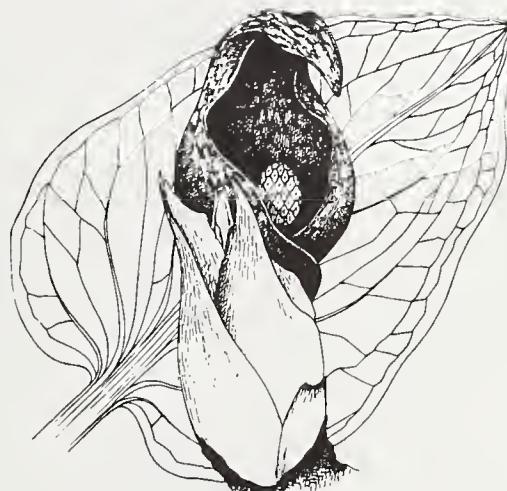
Common Skullcap  
 see Scutellaria galericulata

Common Skunk Cabbage  
 see Symplocarpus foetidus

Common Water-Hemlock  
 see Cicuta maculata

Common Water Parsnip  
 see Sium suave

*Symplocarpus foetidus* (L.) Nutt.  
 Skunk-cabbage



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Common Water-plantain  
see Alisma subcordatum

Coolwort  
see Mitella diphylla

Coontail  
see Ceratophyllum demersum

<u>Coptis groenlandica</u> or <u>trifolia</u> Goldthread Canker Root	s	b, s	fw	x	x
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<u>Cornus amomum</u> Red Willow Silky Dogwood	s	t	fw	x	x
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<u>Cornus stolonifera</u> Red Osier Dogwood	s	s	fw	x	x
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Cotton-grass/sedge  
see Eriophorum

Cowslip  
see Caltha palustris

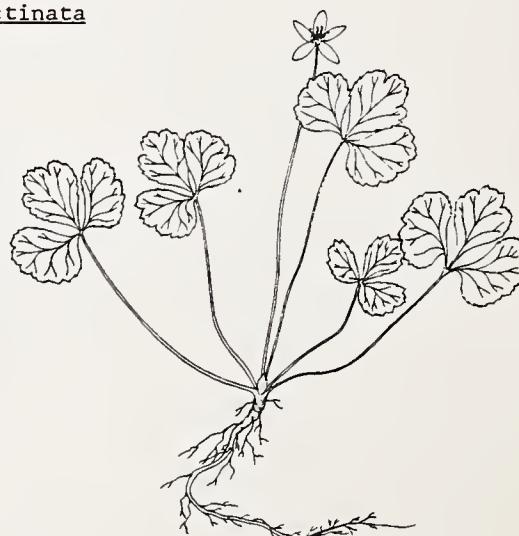
Cranberry  
see Vaccinium macrocarpon

Crested Wood-Fern  
see Dryopteris cristata

Cuckoo Bittercress  
see Cardamine pratensis

<u>Cuscuta gronovii</u> Love-vine Strangle-weed Swamp Dodder	x
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Cutleaf Mermaid-weed  
see Proserpinaca pectinata



*Coptis groenlandica* (Oeder) Fern.  
Canker-root or Goldthread

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MACEE
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(Cyperaceae) see p.\_\_\_\_

<u><i>Cyperus dentatus</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Toothleaf Flatsedge	(b,m,w)	(p)	fw	x			
<u><i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Redroot Cyperus	(b,m,w)	(p)	fw	x			
<u><i>Cyperus fuscus</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Brown Cyperus	(b,m,w)	(p)	fu	x			
<u><i>Cyperus odoratus</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Fragrant Flatsedge	(b,m,w)	(p)	fw	x			
<u><i>Cyperus rivularis</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Shining Cyperus	(b,m,w)	(p)	fw	x			
<u><i>Cyperus strigosus</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Straw-colored Cyperus Umbrella Sedge	(b,m,w)	m,w	m	(p)	fw	x	
<u><i>Cypripedium reginae</i></u> Showy Lady's Slipper		s		fw	x	x	
<u><i>Decodon verticillatus</i></u> Swamp Loosestrife Water Oleander Water Willow	m	m	b,s	p	o	x	x
Deer Grass see <u><i>Rhexia virginica</i></u>							
Devil's Beggar's-ticks see <u><i>Bidens frondosa</i></u>							
<u><i>Diodia virginiana</i></u> Rough Buttonweed					fw	x	x
<u><i>Dirca palustris</i></u> Leatherwood Rope-bark							x
Discoid Beggar's-ticks see <u><i>Bidens discoidea</i></u>							
Ditch-moss see <u><i>Elodea</i></u> spp.							

CYPERACEAE  
Sedge Family  
*Cyperus diandrus* Torr.  
Umbrella-Sedge or Galingale



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Ditch-Stonecrop  
see Penthorum sedoides

Dock  
see Rumex spp.

Dogwood  
see Cornus

Dortmann's Lobelia  
see Lobelia dortmanna

Downy Bog-Rosemary  
see Andromeda glaucophylla

Dragon's Mouth  
see Arethusa bulbosa

<u>Drosera rotundifolia</u> (Droseraceae) Round-leaved Sundew	(b)	b	b	p	o	x	x
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(Droseraceae)  
see Drosera or p.\_\_\_\_

<u>Dryopteris cristata</u> Crested Wood-Fern	fw	x
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<u>Dryopteris simulata</u> Massachusetts Fern	x
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<u>Dryopteris spinulosa</u> Spinulose Wood-Fern	x
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<u>Dryopteris thelypteris</u> Marsh Fern Meadow Fern	w	w	p	x
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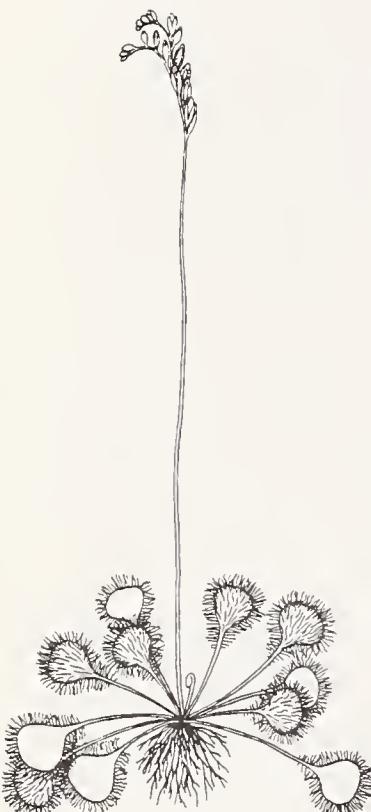
Duck-potato  
see Sagittaria latifolia

<u>Dulichium arundinaceum</u> (Cyperaceae) Three-way Sedge	(b, m, w)	(p)	o	x
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Dwarf Scouring-rush  
see Equisetum scirpoides

Dwarf Willowweed  
see Epilobium palustre

Dye Bedstraw  
see Galium tinctorium



DROSERACEAE  
Sundew Family  
*Drosera rotundifolia* L.  
Round-leaved Sundew

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS COX MAGEE
Earth Loosestrife see <u>Lysimachia terrestris</u>			
Eastern Hemlock see <u>Tsuga canadensis</u>			
Eastern Hophornbeam see <u>Salix nigra</u>			
<u>Echinochloa crusgalli</u> (Gramineae) Barnyard Grass	(m, w)	(h)	fu x x
<u>Echinochloa walteri</u> (Gramineae) Walter Millet	m, w	(h)	fw
Eel Grass see <u>Vallisneria americana</u>			
Elderberry see <u>Sambucus canadensis</u>			
<u>Eleocharis</u> spp. (Cyperaceae) Spike-Rush	(b, m, w)m	(p)	o, fw
Elm see <u>Ulmus</u>			
<u>Elodea</u> spp. (Hydrocharitaceae) Ditch-moss Waterweed	(m)	h	o x x
<u>Epilobium ciliatum</u> Hairy Willowweed			x
<u>Epilobium coloratum</u> Purpleleaf Willowweed		o	x x
<u>Epilobium palustre</u> Dwarf Willowweed		o	x
(Equisetaceae) see p.			
<u>Equisetum fluviatile</u> (Equisetaceae) Water Horsetail	(m)	m	o x
<u>Equisetum palustre</u> (Equisetaceae) Marsh Horsetail	(m)	m	fw

*Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Beauv.  
Barnyard-Grass



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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<u><i>Equisetum scirpoides</i></u> (Equisetaceae) Dwarf Scouring-rush	(m)					f, fu		x
<u><i>Equisetum variegatum</i></u> (Equisetaceae) Variegated Horsetail	(m)		m			fw		x
<u><i>Eriocaulon</i> spp.</u> Pipewort White Buttons	(m)	m	m	h	o			x
<u><i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i></u> Narrowleaf Cotton-sedge	b	b		p	o			x
<u><i>Eriophorum gracile</i></u> Slender Cotton-sedge	b	b		p	o			x
<u><i>Eriophorum spissum</i></u> Hare's-Tail Cotton-grass	b	b		p	o			x
<u><i>Eriophorum virginicum</i></u> Bog-cotton Cotton-grass Tawny Cotton-grass	b	b	b		o			x
<u><i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i></u> Thinleaf Cotton-sedge	b	b		p	o			x
<u><i>Eryngium aquaticum</i></u> Button Snakeroot				o	x			x
<u><i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i></u> Boneset Thoroughwort	w	w, m	w	p	fw	x		x
<u><i>Eupatorium purpureum</i></u> Gravel Root Joe-Pye-weed Queen of the Meadows		w, m		p				x
Evening-Primrose see <u><i>Ludwigia hirtella</i></u>								
False Loosestrife see <u><i>Ludwigia palustris</i></u>								
Fanwort see <u><i>Cabomba caroliniana</i></u>								
Featherfoil see <u><i>Hottenia inflata</i></u>								

*Eriophorum virginicum* L.  
Cotton-grass, Bog-cotton or  
Tawny Cotton-grass

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS COX MAGEE
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Fern  
see Dryopteris, Onoclea,  
Osmunda, or Woodwardia

Fetter-bush  
see Leucothoe racemosa

Field Mint  
see Mentha arvensis

Fimbristylis spp. (b,m,w)  
(Cyperaceae)  
Slender Fimbristylis

o

Flagroot  
see Acorus calamus

Flowering Fern  
see Osmunda regalis

Flowering Rush  
see Butomus umbellatus

Fowl Manna-Grass  
see Glyceria striata

Fowl-meadow Grass  
see Glyceria striata

Foxtail  
see Alopecurus

Fragrant Flatsedge  
see Cyperus odoratus

Fraxinus nigra s s s b,s

fw

Black Ash

x



OLEACEAE  
Olive Family  
*Fraxinus americana* L.  
White Ash

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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<u><i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i></u> Green Ash Red Ash	s	s	fw	x	
Fringed Loosestrife see <u><i>Lysimacha ciliata</i></u>					
Frog's-bits see (Hydrocharitaceae)					
<u><i>Galium asprellum</i></u> Rough Bedstraw				x	
<u><i>Galium obtusum</i></u> Bluntleaf Bedstraw			fw	x	
<u><i>Galium palustre</i></u> Marsh Bedstraw Cleavers	b			x	
<u><i>Galium tinctorium</i></u> Dye Bedstraw			o	x	
<u><i>Galium trifidum</i></u> Small Bedstraw			fw	x	
<u><i>Geum rivale</i></u> Chocolate Root Purple Avens Water Avens			o	x	x
Giant Chickweed see <u><i>Myosoton aquaticum</i></u>					
Glossy Buckthorn see <u><i>Rhamnus frangula</i></u>					
<u><i>Glyceria canadensis</i></u> (Gramineae) Manna-Grass Rattlesnake Grass	(m,w)		(h)	o	x
<u><i>Glyceria striata</i></u> (Gramineae) Fowl Manna-Grass Fowl-meadow Grass	(m,w) w		(h)	o	x
Golden Club see <u><i>Orontium aquaticum</i></u>					
Golden Groundsel see <u><i>Senecio aureus</i></u>					
Golden Mexican see <u><i>Rumex</i> spp.</u>					



RUBIACEAE  
Madder Family  
*Galium palustre* L.  
Bedstraw or Cleavers

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Golden Ragwort  
see Senecio aureus

Goldenrod  
see Solidago

Goldthread  
see Coptis groenlandica or trifolia

(Gramineae)  
see p.

Grass-like Water-plantain  
see Alisma graminium

Grass-of-Parnassus  
see Parnassia glauca

Grass-pink  
see Calopogon pulchellus

Grassy Arrowhead  
see Sagittaria graminea

Gratiola aurea  
Hedge-hyssop

o x x

Gratiola neglecta  
Neglected Hedge-hyssop

o,d x x

Gratiola virginiana  
Virginia Hedge-hyssop

o x

Gravel Root  
see Eupatorium purpureum

Green Ash  
see Fraxinus pensylvanica

Green Bulrush  
see Scirpus atrovirens

Green Woodland Orchid  
see Habenaria clavellata

Green Dragon  
see Arisaema dracontium

Habenaria clavellata  
Club-spur Orchid  
Green Woodland Orchid

b x x



*Gratiola aurea* Torr.  
Hedge-hyssop or Golden-pert

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Habenaria dilatata

Bog Candle  
Bog Rein Orchid  
Scent-bottle  
Tall White Orchid

b b

x x

Habenaria psycodes

Small Purple-Fringed Orchid  
Soldier's Plume

x x

Hackmatack

see Larix larcina

Hairy Willoweed

see Epilobium ciliatum

Hairyseed Reedgrass

see Calamagrostis cinnoides

(Haloragaceae)

see p.

Hardhack

see Spiraea tomentosa

Hare's-Tail Cotton-grass

see Eriophorum spissum

Hazel Alder

see Alnus serrulata

Heart-leaved Willow

see Salix rigida

Hedge Nettle

see Stachys tenuifolia

Hedge-hyssop

see Gratiola

Highbush Blueberry

see Vaccinium corymbosum

Hoary Willow

see Salix candida

Hornwort

see Ceratophyllum demersum

Horsetail

see Equisetum

Hottonia inflata

Featherfoil

x

o

x

ORCHIDACEAE  
Orchid Family  
*Habenaria psycodes* (L.) Spreng.  
Small Purple Fringed Orchid or  
Soldier's plume



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
Huntsman's-cup see <u>Sarrancenia pupurea</u>					
(Hydrocharitaceae) see p.					
<u>Hydrocotyle verticillata</u> Water Pennywort			o	x	
<u>Hydrocotyle umbrellata</u> Umbrella Pennywort			o	x	
<u>Hydrophytic Grasses</u> see (Gramineae)					
<u>Hypericum</u> spp. St. John's Wort Marsh St. John's Wort Swamp St. John's Wort	m,w	b,s,m	o,f, fw x fu,u		x
Hyssop Lythrum see <u>Lythrum hyssopifolia</u>					
<u>Ilex glabra</u> Inkberry			fw	x	
<u>Ilex laevigata</u> Smooth Winterberry			o	x	
<u>Ilex verticillata</u> Black Alder Winterberry	s s s	p	fw		x
<u>Impatiens capensis</u> Spotted Touch-me-not			fw	x	x
<u>Impatiens pallida</u> Pale Touch-me-not			x	x	
Indian-cup see <u>Sarrancenia purpurea</u>					



AQUIFOLIACEAE  
Holly Family  
*Ilex verticillata* (L.) Gray  
Black Alder or Winterberry

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Indian Poke  
see Veratrum viride

Indian Turnip  
see Arisaema dracontium

Inkberry  
see Ilex glabra

Interrupted Fern  
see Osmunda claytoniana

Iris  
see Iris

<u>Iris prismatica</u> Iris	w		o	x
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<u>Iris pseudacorus</u> Yellow Flag Yellow Iris	w	m	o	x
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<u>Iris versicolor</u> Blue Flag Iris	w	w,m	w,m	s,m	p	o	x	x
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Ironwood  
see Carpinus caroliniana

Joe-Pye-weed  
see Eupatorium purpureum

(Juncaceae)  
see Juncus or p.  
Rushes

Juncus Aster  
see Aster junciformis

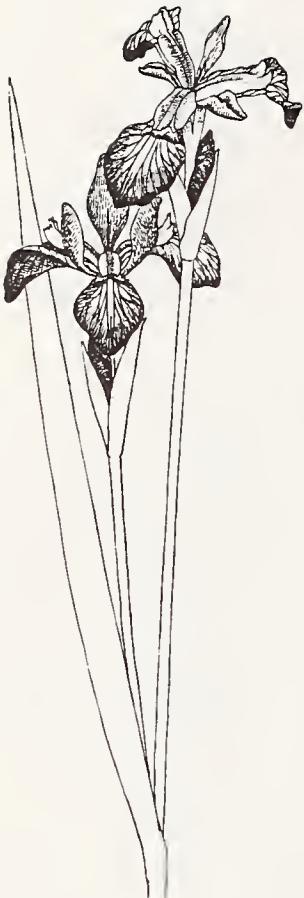
<u>Juncus effusus</u> (Juncaceae) Soft Rush	(m,w)	s,m	h	fw	x
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Kalmia angustifolia  
Lambkill  
Shouthern Sheep Laurel

<u>Kalmia polifolia</u> Bog Laurel Pale Laurel	b	b	p	o	x
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Kalm's Lobelia  
see Lobelia kalmii

Labrador False Solomenseal  
see Smilacina trifoli



IRIDACEAE  
Iris Family  
*Iris versicolor* L.  
Blue Flag, Poison Flag, or Fleur-de-lis

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				

Labrador Tea  
see Ledum groenlandicum

Lambkill  
see Kalmia angustifolia

Larch  
see Larix laricina

Large Cranberry  
see Vaccinium macrocarpon

Large Pussy Willow  
see Salix discolor

Larix laricina b,s b b,s p fw x  
Hackmatack  
Larch  
Tamarack

Laurel  
see Kalmia

Laurel-magnolia  
see Magnolia virginiana

Leatherleaf  
see Chamaedaphne calyculata

Leatherwood  
see Dirca palustris

Ledum groenlandicum b b p o x  
Labrador Tea

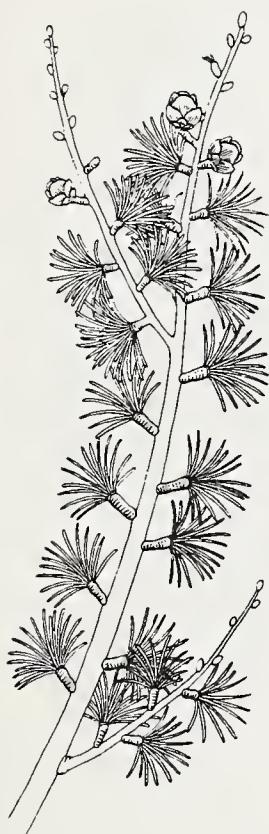
Leersia lenticularis (m,w) (h) o x  
(Gramineae)  
Catchfly Grass

Leersia oryzoides (m,w) w m (h) o x  
(Gramineae)  
Rice Cutgrass

Leersia virginica (m,w) (h) fw x  
(Gramineae)  
White Grass

(Lemnaceae)  
see p.

Lemna minor (m) m m x h o x x  
(Lemnaceae)  
Common Duckweed  
Water Flaxseed



*Larix laricina* DuRoi  
Larch, Tamarack or Hackmatack

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>Leucothoe racemosa</u> Fetter-bush Swamp Leucothoe	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON			fw	x
<u>Lilium canadense</u> Turk's-Cap Lily						f		x
Lily see <u>Lilium</u> or <u>Nymphaea</u>								
<u>Lindera anagallidea</u> Clasping False Pimpernal						o		x
<u>Lindera benzoin</u> Spicebush	s	s	s	s	p	fw		x
<u>Lindernia dubia</u> Yellowseed False Pimpernal						o		x
<u>Listera australis</u> Southern Twayblade						fw	x	
Little Floating Heart see <u>Nymphaoides cordata</u>								
Lizard's Tail see <u>Saururus cernuus</u>								
<u>Lobelia cardinalis</u> Cardinal Flower			s			fw	x	x
<u>Lobelia dortmanna</u> Dortmann's Lobelia Water-Lobelia						o		x
<u>Lobelia kalmii</u> Kalm's Lobelia						o		x

LILIACEAE  
Lily Family  
*Lilium superbum* L.  
Turk's-cap-Lily



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGE
<u>Lobelia siphilitica</u> Blue Cardinal Flower			fw	x	x
Long-beaked Willow see <u>Salix bebbiana</u>					
Loosestrife see <u>Ludwigia</u> , <u>Lysimachia</u> , or <u>Lythrum</u>					
Love-vine see <u>Cuscuta gronovii</u>					
Low birch see <u>Betula pumila</u>					
<u>Ludwigia alternifolia</u> Seedbox	w		fw		x
<u>Ludwigia hirtella</u> Evening-Primrose Spindle Root	w		o		x
<u>Ludwigia linearis</u> Narrowleaf Seedbox	w		o		x
<u>Ludwigia palustris</u> False Loosestrife Water Purslane	w	h	fw		x
<u>Ludwigia polycarpa</u> Many-fruited Ludwigia	w		o		x
<u>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</u> Spindle-fruited Seedbox	w		o		x
<u>Lycopus uniflorus</u> One-flower Bugleweed	s		o	x	x
<u>Lycopus virginicus</u> Bugleweed Water Horehound			o	x	x
<u>Lyonia ligustrina</u> Male Blueberry Maleberry	s	t	fw		x
<u>Lysimachia ciliata</u> Fringed Loosestrife	m		fw	x	x
<u>Lysimachia terrestris</u> Earth Loosestrife Swamp Candles	m		o	x	x
<u>Lythrum alatum</u> Winged Alatum	w		fw		x



ONAGRACEAE  
Evening-Primrose Family  
*Ludwigia alternifolia* L.  
Seedbox

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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*Lythrum hyssopifolia* w o x  
Hyssop Lythrum

*Lythrum salicaria* w w w w, m  
Purple Loosestrife

Mad-Dog Skullcap  
see *Scutellaria lateriflora*

*Magnolia virginiana* s fw x  
Laurel-magnolia  
Sweetbay

Male Blueberry  
see *Lyonia ligustrina*

Maleberry  
see *Lyonia ligustrina*

Manna-Grass  
see *Glyceria canadensis*

Many-fruited Ludwigia  
see *Ludwigia polycarpa*

Maple  
see *Acer*

Marsh Bedstraw  
see *Galium palustre*

Marsh Bluebell  
see *Campanula aparinoides*

Marsh Cinquefoil  
see *Potentilla palustris*

Marsh Cress  
see *Rorippa islandica*

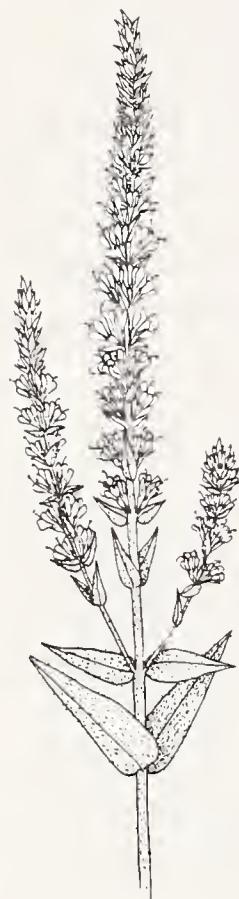
Marsh Fern  
see *Dryopteris thelypteris*

Marsh Foxtail  
see *Alopecurus geniculatus*

Marsh Goldenrod  
see *Solidago uliginosa*

Marsh Horsetail  
see *Equisetum palustre*

Marsh Marigold  
see *Caltha palustris*



*Lythrum salicaria* L.  
Purple Loosestrife or Spiked Loosestrife

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Marsh Mermaid Weed  
see Proserpinaca palustris

Marsh St. John's Wort  
see Hypericum spp.

Marsh Skullcap  
see Scutellaria galericulata

Massachusetts Fern  
see Dryopteris simulata

Meadow Beauty  
see Rhexia virginica

Meadow Fern  
see Dryopteris thelypteris

Meadow-Rue  
see Thalictrum spp.

Megalodonta beckii  
Water Marigold

o x

Mentha arvensis  
Field Mint

fw x

Menyanthes trifoliata  
Bog Bean  
Bog Myrtle  
Buckbean

b o x x

Mermaid-weed  
see Proserpinaca intermedia

Mikania scandens  
Climbing Hempweed

fw x x

Mimulus alatus  
Sharp-winged Monkey Flower

o x x

Mimulus moschatus  
Muskflower

o x x

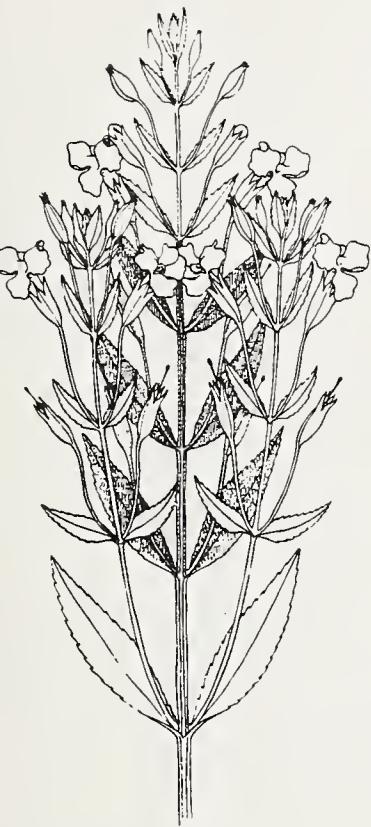
Mimulus ringens  
Monkey Flower

w o x x

Mint  
see Mentha arvensis

Mitella diphylla  
Bishop's Cap  
Coolwort  
Miterwort

x x



*Mimulus ringens* L.  
Monkey-flower

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) common name(s)	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
Miterwort see <u>Mitella diphylla</u>								
Monkey Flower see <u>Mimulus</u>								
Mt. Watercress see <u>Cardamine rotundifolia</u>								
Mud-plantain see <u>Alisma subcordatum</u>								
Muskflower see <u>Mimulus moschatus</u>								
<u>Myosotis laxa</u> Smaller Forget-me-not	m					o		x
<u>Myosotis scorpioides</u> True Forget-me-not	w		x			o	x	x
<u>Myosoton aquaticum</u> Giant Chickweed					f, fw	x		x
<u>Myrica gale</u> Sweet Gale	b, m	b	b, m		p	o		x
<u>Myriophyllum</u> spp. (Haloragaceae) Water-Milfoil		(m)	m		h	o	x	x
Naiad see <u>Najas flexilis</u>								
<u>Najas flexilis</u> Bushy Pondweed Naiad						o		x
Narrowleaf Cotton-sedge see <u>Eriophorum angustifolium</u>								
Narrowleaf Seedbox see <u>Ludwigia linearis</u>								
<u>Nasturtium officianale</u> Watercress					x	o	x	x
Neglected Hedge-hyssop see <u>Gratiola neglecta</u>								
<u>Nemopanthus mucronata</u> Common Mountain-Holly					o			x
Netted Chain-Fern see <u>Woodwardia areolata</u>								

BORAGINACEAE  
Borage Family  
*Myosotis scorpioides* L.  
Forget-me-not



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS COX MAGEE
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New Jersey Blueberry  
see Vaccinium caesariense

New York Ironweed  
see Veronia noveboracensis

Nodding Beggar's-ticks  
see Bidens cernua

Nodding Ladies' Tresses  
see Spiranthes cernua

Northern False Hellebore  
see Veratrum viride

Northern White Cedar  
see Thuja occidentalis

Northern White Violet  
see Viola pallens

Northern Yellow-eyed Grass  
see Xyris montana

<u>Nuphar</u> spp. (Nymphaeaceae) Spatter-dock Yellow Pond Lily	(m)	m	b, m	x	o	x	x
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<u>Nymphaea</u> spp. (Nymphaeaceae) Pond Lily Water Lily	(m)	m	b, m	x	h	o	x	x
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(Nymphaeaceae) see p.								
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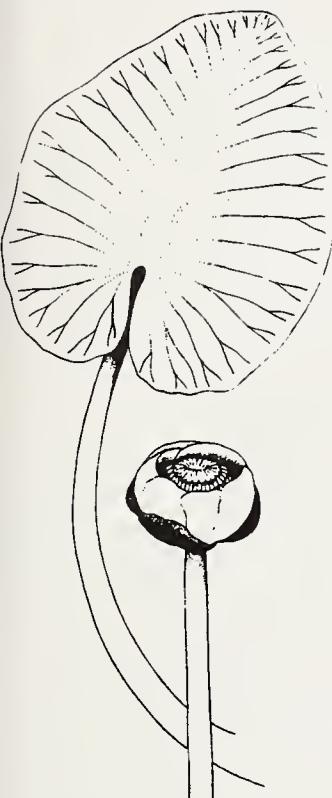
<u>Nymphoides</u> <u>cordata</u> Little Floating Heart								
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<u>Nyssa</u> <u>sylvatica</u> Black Gum Tupelo Peperidge	s	s	s	s	p	f		
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

One-flower Bugleweed  
see Lycopus uniflorus

<u>Onoclea</u> <u>sensibilis</u> Sensitive Fern	w	m, w	w	p	fw		
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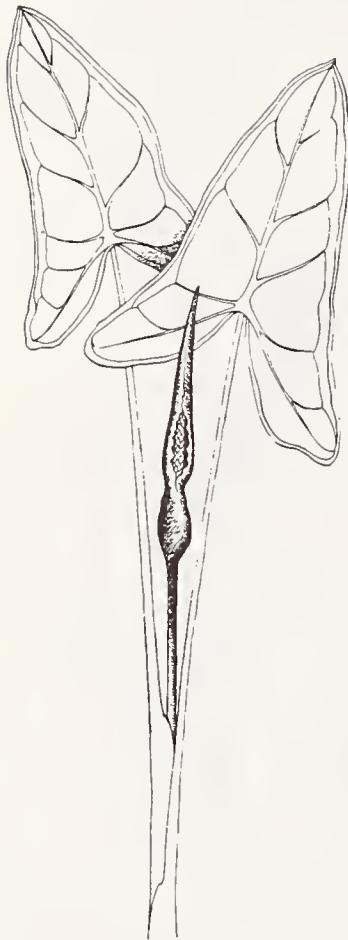
Orchid  
see Habenaria spp.  
or Pogonia ophioglossoides



NYMPHAEACEAE  
Water-Lily Family  
*Nuphar variegatum* Engelm.  
Cow-lily, Yellow Pond-lily  
or Spatter-dock

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>Orontium aquaticum</u> (Araceae) Golden Club	(m)	s, m	(p)	o	x
<u>Osmunda cinnamomea</u> Cinnamon Fern	s	s	fw		x
<u>Osmunda claytoniana</u> Interrupted Fern	s		f		x
<u>Osmunda regalis</u> Flowering Fern Royal Fern		b, s, m p	o		x
Ostrich Fern see <u>Pteretis pensylvanica</u>					
<u>Oxypolis rigidior</u> Stiff Cowbane			o	x	x
Pale Laurel see <u>Kalmia polifolia</u>					
Pale Touch-me-not see <u>Impatiens pallida</u>					
Panic Grass see <u>Panicum agrostoides</u>					
<u>Panicum agrostoides</u> (Gramineae) Panic Grass	(m, w)		(h)		x
<u>Parnassia glauca</u> Grass-of-Parnassus			o	x	x
Peach-leaved Willow see <u>Salix amygdaloidea</u>					
Peat Moss see <u>Sphagnum</u> spp.					
<u>Peltandra virginica</u> (Araceae) Arrow-Arum Tuckahoe	(m)	m	s, m	(p)	o x x
<u>Penthorum sedoides</u> Ditch-Stonecrop				o	x x
Peperidge see <u>Nyssa sylvatica</u> or <u>Picea mariana</u>					

*Peltandra virginica* (L.) Schott & Endl.  
Arrow-Arum or Tuckahoe



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Peperidge  
see Picea mariana

Petasites palmatus  
Sweet Coltsfoot

Phragmites australis & communis(m)  
(Gramineae)  
Phragmites Reed

Phragmites Reed  
see Phragmites australis & communis

<u>Picea mariana</u>	b	b	b	b	p	fw		x
Black Spruce								
Bog-Spruce								
Peperidge								

Pickerelweed  
see Pontederia spp.

Pin Oak  
see Quercus palustris

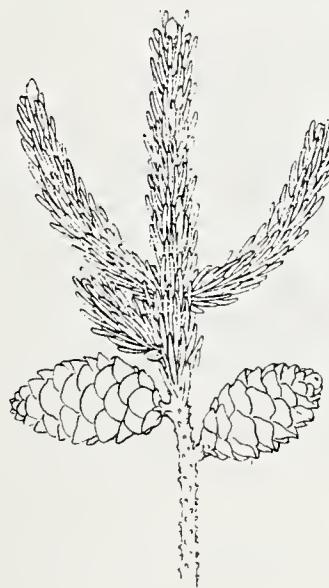
Pinguicula vulgaris  
Common Butterwort

Pipewort  
see Eriocaulon spp.

Pitcher-plant  
see Sarracenia purpurea

Plantain  
see Alisma

<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>	s	fw		x
Sycamore				



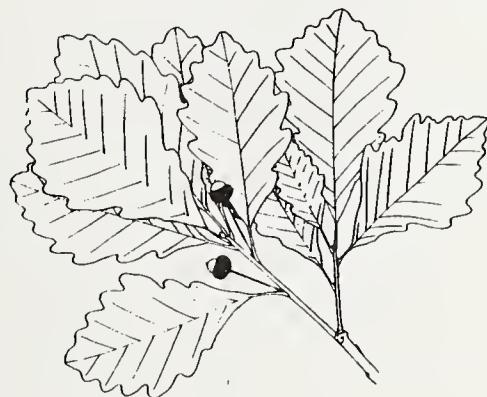
*Picea mariana* Mill.  
Black Spruce or Bog-Spruce

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>Pogonia ophioglossoides</u> Beard-flower Orchid Rose Pogonia Snake Mouth	b b b b	b, s, w p	o	x	x
Poison Sumac see <u>Toxicodendron vernix</u> or <u>Rhus vernix</u>					
Poison Water-Hemlock see <u>Cicuta bulbifera</u>					
<u>Polygonum</u> spp. Arrow-leaved Tearthumb Water Smartweed	w, m w, m w x		o, fw, x f, fu		x
Pond Lily see <u>Nymphaea</u> spp.					
Pondweed see <u>Potamogeton</u> spp.					
<u>Pontederia</u> spp. (Pontederiaceae) Pickerelweed	(m) m m m h		o x x		
(Pontederiaceae) see p. __					
Possumhaw see <u>Viburnum nudum</u>					
<u>Potamogeton</u> spp. Pondweed	m m	h	o x x		
<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u> Shrubby Cinquefoil			fw		x
<u>Potentilla palustris</u> Marsh Cinquefoil Purple Cinquefoil		b, s, m	o, d x		x
<u>Proserpinaca palustris</u> L. Mermaid-weed					
<u>Proserpinaca intermedia</u> (Haloragaceae) Mermaid-weed	(m)		o		x
<u>Proserpinaca palustris</u> (Haloragaceae) Marsh Mermaid-weed	(m)		o		x
<u>Proserpinaca pectinata</u> (Haloragaceae) Cutleaf Mermaid-weed	(m)		o		x



SPECIES scientific name (family name) common name(s)	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAG
<u>Pteretis pensylvanica</u> Ostrich Fern				x	
Purple Avens see <u>Geum rivale</u>					
Purple Chokecherry see <u>Pyrus floribunda</u>					
Purple Cinquefoil see <u>Potentilla palustris</u>					
Purple Loosestrife see <u>Lythrum salicaria</u>					
Purpleleaf Willoweed see <u>Epilobium coloratum</u>					
Purplestem Angelica see <u>Angelica atropurpurea</u>					
Pussy Willow see <u>Salix discolor</u>					
<u>Pyrus floribunda</u> Purple Chokecherry			fw		x
<u>Pyrus melanocarpa</u> Black Chokeberry				x	
Queen of the Meadows see <u>Eupatorium purpureum</u>					
<u>Quercus bicolor</u> Swamp White Oak		s p	fw		x
<u>Quercus palustris</u> Pin Oak Swamp Oak Water-Oak			fw		x

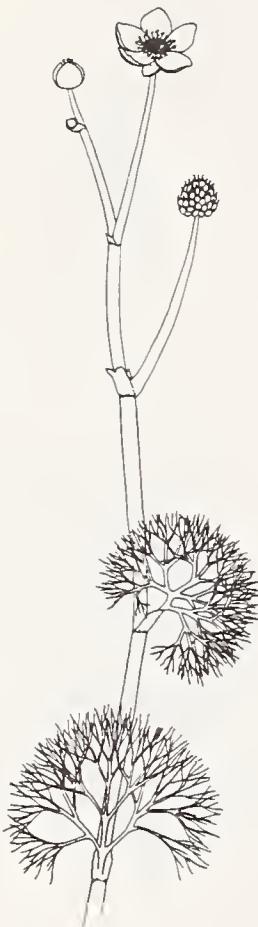
FAGACEAE  
Beech Family  
*Quercus bicolor* Willd.  
Swamp-White Oak



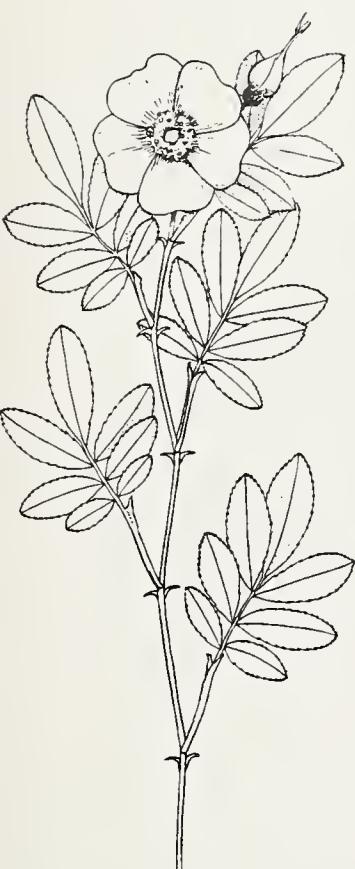
SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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<u>Ranunculus flabellaris</u> Water Crowfoot Yellow-water Crowfoot		x	o	x	
<u>Ranunculus septentrionalis</u> Swamp Buttercup	s, w	o	x		
Rattlesnake Grass see <u>Glyceria canadensis</u>					
Red Ash see <u>Fraxinus pensylvanica</u>					
Red-Maple see <u>Acer rubrum</u>					
Red Milkweed see <u>Asclepias rubra</u>					
Red Osier Dogwood see <u>Cornus stolonifera</u>					
Red Willow see <u>Cornus amomum</u>					
Redroot Cyperus see <u>Cyperus erythrorhizos</u>					
Reed-Bentgrass see <u>Calamagrostis canadensis</u>					
<u>Rhamnus frangula</u> Alder Buckthorn Glossy Buckthorn		fu, fw		x	
<u>Rhexia virginica</u> Deer Grass Meadow Beauty Virginia Meadow Beauty	m	o	x	x	
<u>Rhododendron canadense</u> Azalea Canadian Rhododendron					
<u>Rhododendron viscosum</u> (or <u>Azalea viscosum</u> ) Clammy Azalea Swamp Azalea Swamp Honeysuckle	b, s	s	b, s	s	p
<u>Rhus vernix</u> (or <u>Toxicodendron vernix</u> ) Poison Sumac	s	s	s	s	o

RANUNCULACEAE  
Crowfoot Family  
*Ranunculus flabellaris* Raf.  
Yellow Crowfoot or Water-Crowfoot



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGE
<u>Rhynchospora</u> spp. (Cyperaceae) Beak-rush	(b,m,w)w	(p)	o, fw, f		x
Rice Cutgrass see <u>Leersia oryzoides</u>					
River Birch see <u>Betula nigra</u>					
Rope-bark see <u>Dirca palustris</u>					
<u>Rorippa islandica</u> Marsh Cress Yellow Cress			x	x	
<u>Rosa nitida</u> Shining Rose			fw		x
<u>Rosa palustris</u> Swamp Rose	s	s	o	x	x
Rose Pogonia see <u>Pogonia ophioglossoides</u>					
Round-leaved Sundew see <u>Drosera rotundifolia</u>					
Rough Aster see <u>Aster radula</u>					
Rough Bedstraw see <u>Galium asprellum</u>					
Rough Buttonweed see <u>Diodia virginiana</u>					
Rough Hedge Nettle see <u>Stachys hispida</u>					
Roughleaf Goldenrod see <u>Solidago patula</u>					
Round-leaved Sundew <u>Drosera rotundifolia</u>					
Royal Fern see <u>Osmunda regalis</u>					
<u>Rubus hispida</u> Swamp Dewberry Trailing Swamp Blackberry	s	s			



*Rosa palustris* Marsh.  
Swamp Rose

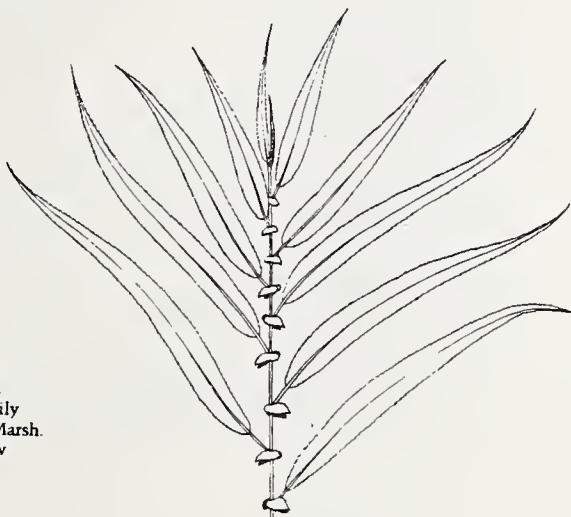
SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>Rumex</u> spp. Dock Golden Mexican Swamp Dock		w		w			o, fw, x	x
							fu	
<u>Rumex verticillatus</u> Swamp Dock		w				o		x
Rushes see (Juncaceae)								
<u>Sagittaria</u> <u>graminea</u> Grassy Arrowhead						o		x
<u>Sagittaria</u> <u>latifolia</u> Broadleaf Arrowhead Duck-potato Wapato		m	m	s, m		o	x	x
St. John's Wort see <u>Hypericum</u> spp.								
(Salicaceae) see p.								
<u>Salix</u> <u>amygdaloides</u> (Salicaceae) Peach-leaved Willow		(s)				fw		x
<u>Salix</u> <u>bebbiana</u> (Salicaceae) Long-beaked Willow		(s)			s	fw		x
<u>Salix</u> <u>candida</u> (Salicaceae) Hoary Willow		(s)				o		x
<u>Salix</u> <u>discolor</u> (Salicaceae) Large Pussy Willow Pussy Willow		(s)		s	s	fw		x
<u>Salix</u> <u>lucida</u> (Salicaceae) Shining Willow		(s)				fw		x
<u>Salix</u> <u>nigra</u> (Salicaceae) American Hornbeam Black Willow Eastern Hophornbeam		(s)	s	s	x	p	fw	x
<u>Salix</u> <u>pyrifolia</u> (Salicaceae) Balsam-leaved Willow		(s)		b		fw		x



POLYGONACEAE  
Buckwheat Family  
*Rumex orbiculatus* Gray  
Water-Dock

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGE
<u>Salix rigida</u> (Salicaceae) Heart-leaved Willow		(s)				o		x
<u>Salix sericea</u> (Salicaceae) Silky Willow		(s)	s	s		o		x
<u>Salix serissma</u> (Salicaceae) Autumn Willow		(s)				o		x
<u>Sambucus canadensis</u> Common Elder Elderberry			s		s	p	fw	x
<u>Sarracenia purpurea</u> Huntsman's-cup Indian-cup Pitcher-plant Sidesaddle-flower		b	b	b	b	p	o	x
<u>Saururus cernuus</u> Lizard's Tail Swamp-lily Water Dragon					s		x	x
Scent-bottle see <u>Habenaria dilata</u>								
<u>Scirpus americanus</u> (Cyperaceae) American Bulrush Chair Maker's Rush Three-Square Bulrush			(b,m,w)m			o		x
<u>Scirpus atrovirens</u> (Cyperaceae) Green Bulrush			(b,m,w)			(p)	o	x

SALICACEAE  
Willow Family  
*Salix nigra* Marsh.  
Black Willow



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. AUDUBON AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u><i>Scirpus cyperinus</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Wool-grass Wooly Sedge	(b,m,w)w,m	w,m	s,w,m	(p)	fw	x
<u><i>Scirpus validus</i></u> (Cyperaceae) Softstem Bulrush	(b,m,w)m			(p)		
<u><i>Scutellaria galericulata</i></u> Common Skullcap Marsh Skullcap	s		s,w,m	o	x	
<u><i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i></u> Blue Skullcap Mad-Dog Skullcap	s			fw	x	x
Sedges see (Cyperaceae)						
Seedbox see <u><i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i></u>						
<u><i>Senecio aureus</i></u> Golden Groundsel Golden Ragwort Squaw-weed		s,w		fw	x	x
Sensitive Fern see <u><i>Onoclea sensibilis</i></u>						
Shadbush see <u><i>Amelanchier canadensis</i></u>						
Sharp-winged Monkey Flower see <u><i>Mimulus alatus</i></u>						
Shining Cyperus see <u><i>Cyperus rivularis</i></u>						
Shining Rose see <u><i>Rosa nitida</i></u>						
Shining Willow see <u><i>Salix lucida</i></u>						
Shortawn Foxtail see <u><i>Alopecurus aequalis</i></u>						
Showy Lady's Slipper see <u><i>Cypripedium reginae</i></u>						
Shrubby Cinquefoil see <u><i>Potentilla fruticosa</i></u>						

LABIATAE  
Mint Family  
*Scutellaria lateriflora* L.  
Mad-dog Skullcap



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Sidesaddle-flower  
see Sarracenia purpurea

Silky Dogwood  
see Cornus amomum

Silky Willow  
see Salix sericea

Sium suave  
Common Water Parsnip  
Water Parsnip

s o x x

Skullcap  
see Scutellaria

Skunk Cabbage  
see Symplocarpus foetidus

Slender Cottonsedge  
see Eriophorum gracile

Slender Fimbristylis  
see Fimbristylis spp.

Slippery Elm  
see Ulmus rubra

Small Bedstraw  
see Galium trifidum

Small Purple-Fringed Orchid  
see Habenaria psycodes

Smaller Forget-me-not  
see Myosotis laxa

Smallspike False Nettle  
see Boehmeria cylindrica

Smaller Forget-me-not  
see Myosotis laxa

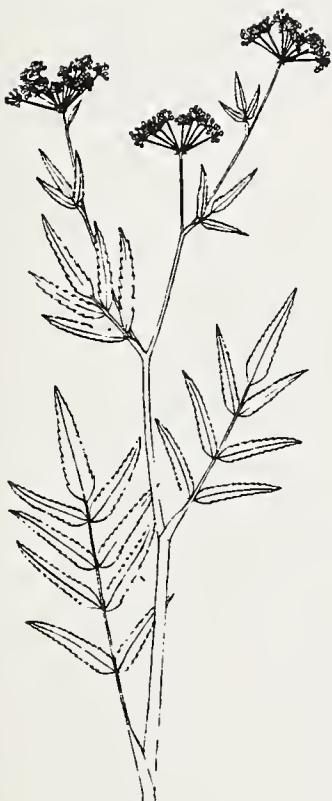
Smilacina trifoli  
Labrador False Solomenseal

o x

Smooth Winterberry  
see Ilex laevigata

Smooth Witherod  
see Viburnum nudum

Snake Mouth  
see Pogonia ophioglossoides



*Sium suave* Walt.  
Water-parsnip

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Soft-Maple  
see Acer rubrum

Soft Rush  
see Juncus effusus

Softstem Bulrush  
see Scirpus validus

Solanum dulcamara  
Bittersweet Nightshade

f x

Soldier's Plume  
see Habenaria psycodes

Solidago patula  
Roughleaf Goldenrod

o x

Solidago purshii  
Goldenrod

x

Solidago uliginosa  
Bog Goldenrod  
Marsh Goldenrod

o x

Southern Harebell  
see Campanula uliginosa

Southern Sheep Laurel  
see Kalmia angustifolia

Southern Twayblade  
see Listera australis

Southern White Cedar  
see Chamaecyparis thyoides

Southern Wild Rice  
see Zizaniopsis miliacea

(Sparganiaceae)  
see p.

*Solidago uliginosa* Nutt.  
Marsh or Bog Goldenrod

Sparganium spp.  
(Sparganiaceae)  
Bur-reed

x

Spatter-dock  
see Nuphar spp.

Speckled Alder  
see Alnus rugosa

Sphagnum Moss  
see Sphagnum spp.

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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<u>Sphagnum</u> spp. Bog Moss Peat Moss Sphagnum Moss	b	b	b		p		x	
Spicebush see <u>Lindera benzoin</u>								
Spike-Rush see <u>Eleocharis</u> spp.								
Spindle Root see <u>Ludwigia hirtella</u>								
Spindle-fruited Seedbox see <u>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</u>								
Spinulose Wood-Fern see <u>Dryopteris spinulosa</u>								
<u>Spiraea latifolia</u> Broadleaf Meadowsweet Spiraea	s					fw	x	x
<u>Spiraea tomentosa</u> Hardhack Steeple Bush	s							
<u>Spiranthes cernua</u> Common Ladies' Tresses Nodding Ladies' Tresses	b					fw	x	
Spotted Cowbane see <u>Cicuta maculata</u>								
Spruce see <u>Picea</u>								
Spotted Touch-me-not see <u>Impatiens capensis</u>								

SPHAGNACEAE  
Sphagnum Moss Family  
*Sphagnum palustre*  
Boat-leaved Sphagnum



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Spring Cress  
see Cardamine bulbosa

Squaw-weed  
see Senecio aureus

Stachys hispida  
see Rough Hedge Nettle

o x

Stachys palustris  
Woundwort

o x x

Stachys tenuiflora  
Hedge Nettle

fw x x

Steeple Bush  
see Spiraea tomentosa

Stick-tight  
see Bidens cernua or discoidea

Stiff Cowbane  
see Oxypolis rigidior

Stout Woodreed  
see Cinna arundinacea

Strangle-weed  
see Cuscuta gronovii

Straw-colored Cyperus  
see Cyperus strigosus

Subcordate Water-plantain  
see Alisma subcordatum

Summersweet Clethra  
see Clethra alnifolia

Swamp Azalea  
see Azalea viscosum  
or Rhododendron viscosum

Swamp Birch  
see Betula pumila

Swamp Buttercup  
see Ranunculus septentrionalis

Swamp Candles  
see Lysimachia terrestris

Swamp Dewberry  
see Rubus hispida

Swamp Dock  
see Rumex spp.



*Senecio aureus* L.  
Golden Ragwort or Squaw-weed

SPECIES M.G.L. CT MASS. NAT. EPA FWS COX MAGEE  
scientific name 131/40 AUDUBON AUDUBON  
(family name)  
common name(s)

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Swamp Dodder  
see Cuscuta gronovii

Swamp Honeysuckle  
see Azalea viscosum  
or Rhodendron viscosum

Swamp Leucothoe  
see Leucothoe racemosa

Swamp Loosestrife  
see Decodon verticillatus

Swamp-Maple  
see Acer rubrum

Swamp Milkweed  
see Asclepias incarnata

Swamp Oak  
see Quercus palustris

Swamp Rose  
see Rosa palustris

Swamp St. John's Wort  
see Hypericum spp.

Swamp White Oak  
see Quercus bicolor

Swamp-lily  
see Saururus cernuus

Swamp-pink  
see Arethusa bulbosa  
or Calopogon pulchellus

Sweet Coltsfoot  
see Petasites palmatus

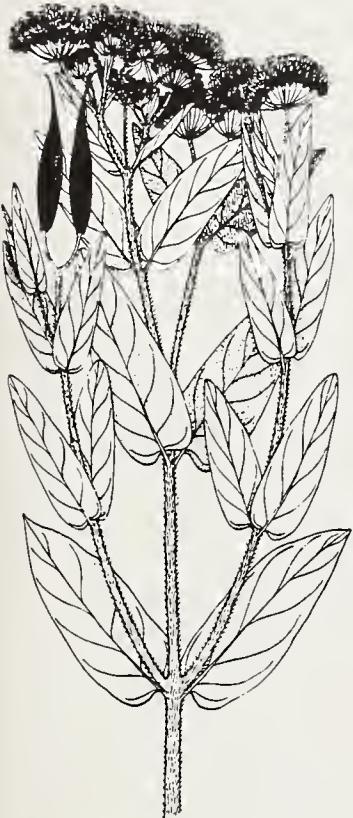
Sweet Gale  
see Myrica gale

Sweet Pepperbush  
see Clethra alnifolia

Sweetbay  
see Magnolia virginiana

Sweetflag  
see Acorus calamus

Sycamore  
see Platanus occidentalis



ASCLEPIADACEAE  
Milkweed family  
*Asclepias incarnata* L.  
Swamp-Milkweed

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
<u><i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i></u> (Araceae) Common Skunk Cabbage	s	s	s	s, m	(p)	o	x	x
Tall White Orchid see <u><i>Habenaria dilatata</i></u>								
Tamarack see <u><i>Larix laricina</i></u>								
Tawny Cotton-grass see <u><i>Eriophorum virginicum</i></u>								
<u><i>Thalictrum</i></u> spp. Meadow-Rue	w		s, w, m		f, fw	x		x
Thinleaf Cotton-sedge see <u><i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i></u>								
Thoroughwort see <u><i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i></u>								
Three-Square Bulrush see <u><i>Scirpus americanus</i></u>								
Three-way Sedge see <u><i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i></u>								
<u><i>Thuja occidentalis</i></u> Northern White Cedar					b, s			
Tickseed Sunflower see <u><i>Bidens coronata</i></u>								
Toothleaf Flatsedge see <u><i>Cyperus dentatus</i></u>								
<u><i>Toxicodendron vernix</i></u> (or <u><i>rhus vernix</i></u> ) Poison Sumac	s	s	s	s	p	o		x

*Symplocarpus foetidus* (L.) Nutt.  
Skunk-cabbage



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON AUDUBON					
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Trailing Swamp Blackberry  
 see Rubus hispida

Trollius laxus  
 American Globeflower

o x x

True Forget-me-not  
 see Myosotis scorpioides

Tsuga canadensis  
 Eastern Hemlock

s s t fu x

Tuckahoe  
 see Peltandra virginica

Turk's Cap Lily  
 see Lilium canadense

Tussilago farfara  
 Coltsfoot

fu x x

Tussock Sedge  
 see Carex stricta

Twig Rush  
 see Cladium mariscoides

Twisted Yellow-eyed Grass  
 see Xyris torta

Typha spp.  
 Cat-tails

m m m m p o x x

Ulmus americana  
 American Elm  
 White Elm

s s t fw x

Ulmus rubra  
 Slippery Elm

f x

ULMACEAE  
 Elm Family  
Ulmus americana L.  
 American Elm or White Elm



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
Umbrella Pennywort see <u>Hydrocotyle umbellata</u>								
Umbrella Sedge see <u>Cyperus strigosus</u>								
<u>Utricularia</u> spp. Bladderwort	m		m	b	h	o	x	x
<u>Vaccinium caesariense</u> New Jersey Blueberry						o		x
<u>Vaccinium corymbosum</u> Highbush Blueberry	s	s	s	s	t	fw		x
<u>Vaccinium macrocarpon</u> Large Cranberry		b	b	b,s	p	o	x	x
<u>Vallisneria americana</u> (Hydrocharitaceae) Eel Grass Wild Celery	m		m		h	o	x	x
Variegated Horsetail see <u>Equisetum variegatum</u>								
<u>Veratrum viride</u> Indian Poke Northern False Hellebore White Hellebore	s	s	s	s,w	p	fw	x	x
<u>Verbena</u> spp. Verbena		w				f, fu, fw, o	x	x
Verbena see <u>Verbena</u> spp.								
<u>Veronia noveboracensis</u> New York Ironweed						fw	x	x

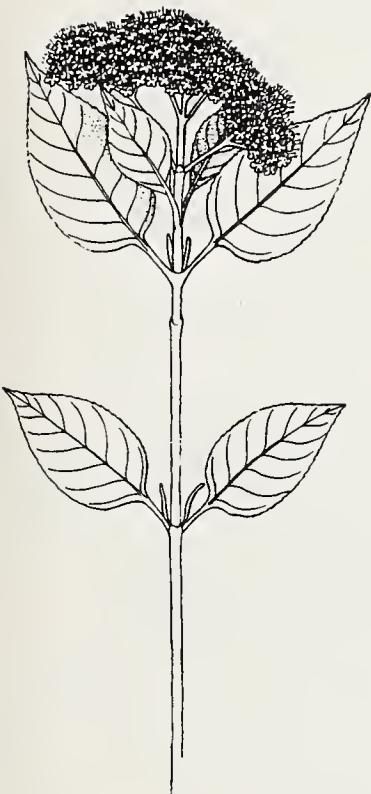
*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.  
Highbush-Blueberry



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS COX MAGEE
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<u>Veronica angallis-aquatica</u> Brook Pimpernal Water Speedwell		o x x	
Vervain see <u>Verbena</u> spp.			
<u>Viburnum cassinoides</u> White-rod Wild-raisin Witherod	s	fw	x
<u>Viburnum dentatum</u> or <u>recognitum</u> Arrow-wood	s	f, fw	x
<u>Viburnum nudum</u> Possumhaw Smooth Witherod	s	o	x
<u>Viola pallens</u> Northern White Violet Wild White Violet		o	x
Virginia Chain Fern see <u>Woodwardia virginica</u>			
Virginia Hedge-hyssop see <u>Gratiola virginiana</u>			
Virginia Meadow Beauty see <u>Rhexia virginica</u>			
Wapato see <u>Sagittaria latifolia</u>			
Water-Arum see <u>Calla palustris</u>			
Water Avens see <u>Geum rivale</u>			
Water Chickweeds see <u>Callitricha</u> spp.			
Water Crowfoot see <u>Ranunculus flabellaris</u>			
Water Dragon see <u>Saururus cernuus</u>			
Water Flaxseed see <u>Lemna minor</u>			

CAPRIFOLIACEAE  
Honeysuckle Family  
*Viburnum cassinoides* L.  
Witherod or Wild-raisin



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. AUDUBON AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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Water Hemlock  
see Cicuta

Water Horehound  
see Lycopus virginicus

Water Horsetail  
see Equisetum fluviatile

Water Lily  
see Nymphaea spp.

Water-Lobelia  
see Lobelia dortmanna

Water Marigold  
see Megalodonta beckii

Water-Milfoil  
see Myriophyllum spp.

Water Millet  
see Echinochloa walteri

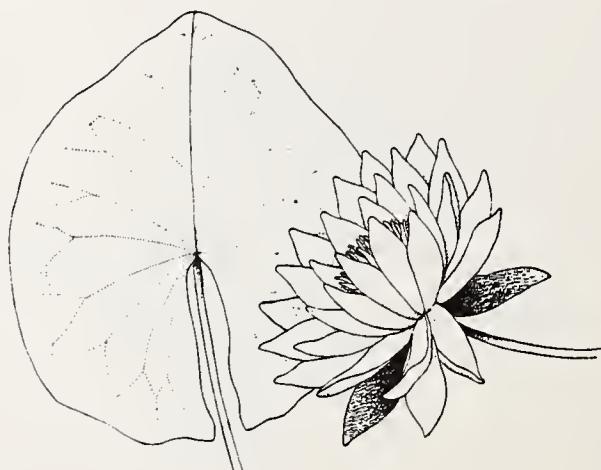
Water Oak  
see Quercus palustris

Water Oats  
see Zizania aquatica

Water Oleander  
see Decodon verticillatus

Water Parsnip  
see Sium suave

Water Purslane  
see Ludwigia palustris



*Nymphaea odorata* Ait.  
Fragrant Water-lily or Pond-lily

Water Shield  
 see Brasenia schreberi

Water Smartweed  
 see Polygonum spp.

Water Speedwell  
 see Veronica anagallis-aquatica

Water Stargrass  
 see Zostera spp.

Water Starworts  
 see Callitricha spp.

Water Willow  
 see Decodon verticillatus

Water-meal  
 see Wolffia spp.

Water-plantain  
 see Alisma

Watercress  
 see Nasturtium officianale

Waterweed  
 see Elodea spp.

White Buttons  
 see Eriocaulon spp.

White Camass  
 see Zigadenus glaucus

White Cedar  
 see Chamaecyparis thyoides

White Elm  
 see Ulmus americana

White Grass  
 see Leersia virginica

White Hellebore  
 see Veratrum viride

White-plantain  
 see Alisma subcordatum

White-rod  
 see Virburnum cassinoides



LYTHRACEAE  
 Loosetrife Family  
*Decodon verticillatus* (L.) Ell.  
 Swamp-Loosetrife or Water-willow

SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) <u>common name(s)</u>	M.G.L. 131/40	CT	MASS. AUDUBON	NAT. AUDUBON	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
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White Turtlehead  
see Chelone glabra

Whorled Pennywort  
see Hydrocotyle verticillata

Wild Calla  
see Calla palustris

Wild Celery  
see Vallisneria americana

Wild Rice  
see Zizania aquatica

Wild White Violet  
see Viola pallens

Wild-raisin  
see Virburnum cassinoides

Willow  
see Salix

Willowweed  
see Epilobium

Winged Alatum  
see Lythrum alatum

Winterberry  
see Ilex

Wiropy  
see Impatiens capensis

Wood-reedgrass  
see Cinna arundinacea

Witherod  
see Virburnum cassinoides

Wolffia spp.  
(Lemnaceae)  
Water-meal

(b, s)

o x x

Woodwardia areolata  
Netted Chain Fern

fw x

Woodwardia virginica  
Virginia Chain Fern

b

o x

Wool-grass  
see Scirpus cyperinus

*Woodwardia virginica* (L.) Sm.  
Virginian Chain-Fern



SPECIES <u>scientific name</u> (family name) common name(s)	M.G.L. CT 131/40	MASS. NAT. EPA AUDUBON AUDUBON	FWS	COX	MAGEE
Wooly Sedge see <u>Scirpus cyperinus</u>					
Woundwort see <u>Stachys palustris</u>					
<u>Xyris caroliniana</u> Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass	b		fw	x	
<u>Xyris montana</u> Northern Yellow-eyed Grass			o	x	
<u>Xyris torta</u> Twisted Yellow-eyed Grass			o	x	
Yellow Cress see <u>Rorippa islandica</u>					
Yellow Flag see <u>Iris pseudacorus</u>					
Yellow Iris see <u>Iris pseudacorus</u>					
Yellow Pond Lily see <u>Nuphar</u> spp.					
Yellow-eyed Grass see <u>Xyris</u>					
Yellow-water Crowfoot see <u>Ranunculus flabellaris</u>					
Yellowseed False Pimpernal see <u>Lindernia dubia</u>					
<u>Zigadenus glaucus</u> White Camass			f	x	
<u>Zizania aquatica</u> (Gramineae) Annual Wild Rice Water Oats	(m,w) m	m	h	o	x
<u>Zizaniopsis miliacea</u> (Gramineae) Southern Wild Rice	(w,m)	(h)	o		x
<u>Zosterella dubia</u> Water Stargrass			o	x	



XYRIDACEAE  
Yellow-eyed Grass Family  
*Xyris caroliniana* Walt.  
Yellow-eyed Grass





